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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 38— BOMBAY THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

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MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
16th Feb	MALWA §		10 941
23rd ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA*	16 2 7
1st March	MANTUA ..		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA x		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA @	MOOLTAN@	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,639
5th Apr.	NALDERA x		15,933
9th ,,	DEVANHA ..	Extra Steamer	8,099
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA*	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,082
3rd May	DELTA ..	CHINA x ..	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA*	16,388
24th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA*	16,227

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
@ Does not convey passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Steamers to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
22nd Feb. ..	Morvada ..	8,193
7th March	Mandala ..	8,248
21st ,, ..	Dumana ..	8,860
4th April ..	Mancla ..	8,303
18th ,, ..	Matiana ..	8,965
2nd May ..	Domala ..	8,441
23rd ,, ..	Mashobra ..	8,324

‡ Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

20th Feb.	Jeypore* ..	5,318
22nd ,,	China ..	7,952
23rd ,,	Sicilia x	6,813
25th ,,	Lahore * ..	5,252
8th March	Dogra a ..	5,138
15th ,,	Mirzapore ..	6,715
18th ,,	Soudan † ..	5,696
30th ,,	Alipore ..	5,273
24th April	Sicilia † ..	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
x Will not convey passengers on this voyage only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF MUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
14th Feb ..	BAMORA ..	Buarch via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
15th ,, ..	VASNA ..	Buarch via K'chi. 9-15 a. m.
16th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war
18th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war
20th ,, ..	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

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AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may arranged with:—
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P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Moji Maru	K. Habaki	575	14th Feb.	28th Feb.
Hakodate Maru	T. Okubor	5868	28th ,,	13thMar
Bengal Maru	T. Takeshi	5396	4th Mar.	16th ,,
Muroran Maru	Y. Watanabe	5374	19th ,,	31st ,,
Lima Maru	J. Etigawa	6989	26th ,,	9th April
Tokushima Maru	R. Nakagawa	5976	30th ,,	13th ,,

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	360	210	158	105	56
Hongkong	480	270	208	135	102
Shanghai	540	330	240	160	125
Kobe	515	380	285	190	152

For revised passage tariff apply to:—
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Alice Building Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

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(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES
TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Borneo Maru	J. Kojima ..	5864	26th Jan.	11th Feb.
Himalaya Maru	Y. Fujita ..	5228	10th Feb.	20th Feb.
Alps Maru	A. Kobayashi	7772	28th Feb.	12th Mar.
Andes Maru	Y. Miyahara.	7772	12th Mar.	26th ,,
Argun Maru	N. Ohno ..	6609	23rd ,,	6th April.
Sumatra Maru	T. Yamaguchi	5750	27th ,,	10th April.

For particular apply to:—
T. OHARA.
Manager.
P. O. Box No. 355,
Phone No. 22150,
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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
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Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Sangon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
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Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
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Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00 000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

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Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank, Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WAIKAR & CO., LTD.
BANKERS.
HEAD OFFICE, HUBLI.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received for long or short periods on most favourable terms.

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ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

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For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
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CURE YOUR EYE

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. SAFE remedy of nature, 1dram Rs. 2-8, drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—NEW FORMULA CO, Kaudi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.)

BLACK FACECLOTH SEMI SUI

with Silk Facing .. Rs. 95.
Fancy Indigo Serge Suit Rs. 75.
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Tropical Cashmere Suit.. Rs. 79.

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FORD CARS OR LORRIES
GENUINE FORD SPARE PARTS
PRICES REDUCED.
Write for latest price List.
FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd.
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HUGHES ROAD—BOMBAY.

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Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
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Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

Fever Drops. (Jwar—Bindu) cheapest and best	1/- and -/8-
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Palague—Cholera Solutions 80 p. c. cure	0/10
Germicide Universal Preventive and water steriliser	0/10
Liver Solution. Best antiseptic, purgative and laxative	1/4

Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills, Tonic Solution etc.
"Standard" Eau-de-Cologue, Lavender, Pain Balm, Emprocation, etc.
Ask for particulars and catalogue from M. J GAJJAR M. A., F. C. S.
THE IONIC PHARMACY
No. 1, A. Khatwadi Main Road.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared
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B. L. THOSAR,
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Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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Major writes:—
"I have the greatest faith in the cure as I am convinced that it does all that Mr. Walters claims for it."
REV. G. R. WALTERS
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The above will be on view on the sale day.
Cost will be required at the time of sale.
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Every additional word—ONE ANNA.
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Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced FOREMAN for Engineering Workshop in Bombay, must be capable of handling men. Apply Box No. 47, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A18928

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—DRAWING TEACHER, holding Teacher's Certificate and Drill Master. Apply stating salary required to CHAIRMAN, JUBILEE INSTITUTION, Umreth.
A R9742

WANTED—An experienced GUJRATI GRADUATE for Lokmanya Rashtriya Kanya Shala, 12th Khetwadi, Bombay. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to the PRINCIPAL.
A R9759

WANTED—TELEPHONE OPERATOR for small office switch-board. Apply by letter giving particulars of previous experience and wages required and enclosing copies of references to the DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LTD., P.O. Box No. 535, Bombay.
A 18932

WANTED—A MANAGER for a fully-equipped and well-established KNITTING FACTORY. Technical qualifications and experience are essential. Please apply stating qualifications and experience and minimum salary required, to Post Box No. 10. SALEM.
A R9755

WANTED—STUDENTS to earn during their spare time the degree of LL.B. Business Adminstration, Higher Accountancy, Industrial Management, Business English, Public speaking, etc., etc., of the LaSalle E. University of Chicago. For further particulars please apply personally or send 4 annas Stamps to SETHI c/o Great Punjab Hotel, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.
A R9755

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET, (available 1st April, 24), Ground floor of the house, opposite the Ford Co., Hughes Road, Chowpatty. Apply on the premises to Mr. S. S. PATKAR.
C R9758

TO BE LET—CONVENIENT AIRY OFFICES and suitable GODOWNS, Moto Garages, 134, Medows St., Fort, at consider ably reduced rates. Apply Messrs. SHIV NARAYAN BALDEODAS, Marwadi Bazar Bombay.
C R9683

TO BE SHORTLY LET at Hughes Road, Cumballa Hill, next to Messrs. Rolls-Royce, an extensive up-to-date motor showroom with garage and all conveniences for motor trade. Rent moderate. Inspection invited. Enquiries to be made to T. R. PRATT (Bombay), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C18914

TO LET in Pratt's Building at Hughes Road, SHOPS suitable for dress-makers, motor dealers, provision merchants, boot-makers, etc., etc. Moderate rent, immediate occupation. Please apply to T. R. PRATT (Bombay), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C18913

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WANTED—New or secondhand HYDRAULIC COTTON BALES PRESS machinery complete Nasmith's or Stewart's. Apply with full specification and the lowest price required to DINANATH B. RELE Bir Bhangir Building, 2nd Bhatwady, Bombay No. 4.
K R9735

FOR SALE—PLATT BROS.' SINGLE ROLLER COTTON GINS, quite new, going very cheap. Delivery immediately. For particulars please write to "A1" ENGINEERING CO., 2nd Floor, Noor Mansion, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.
K R9707

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FOR SALE—one CHOTA BUICK, 1923 model good as new, complete with 5 wire wheels, etc., and also one FORD TOURING with wire wheels. A real bargain. Write immediately to Box No. 46, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R9736

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KATNI
"CASTLE BRAND"
FIREBRICKS.
FIRECLAY.
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS.
FLUE COVERS

THE FINEST FIRECLAY products manufactured in India and guaranteed to give longer service than any other make. All the above are available for immediate delivery ex our Bombay Godown.

Enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co. Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building,
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay.
Tel. No. 418.
TH

NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS, TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 96 PIECES FROM RS. 550.

JEWELLERS, LTD.
Treasure House,
Churchgate St.,
BOMBAY.

C. P. CEMENT.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND
is equal to the Best English Cements
TRIAL SOLICITED.
For Government Tests & other particulars
Apply to our Selling Agents
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79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
&
Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO.
Motilal Hirabhai's Market,
Opposite Railway Station, Ahmedabad.

PURE HIMALAYAN HONEY, White and Yellow, in 2 lb. tins, at Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 2 Thinshelled Walnuts, 10 and 5 lb. baskets, at Rs. 4 and Rs 2-4. Free delivery by post —HONEY HOUSE, Chamba.
T R8670

FOR SALE—INK FACTORY, manufacturing English quality, with formulas and goodwill. Apply Box No. 39, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R9732

FOR SALE—One CHUBBS SAFE, size 36 x 25, slightly shop soiled Rs. 800. Apply Box No. 48 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T 18938

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the
EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

ENROLMENT for Cambridge Senior Local and B. Com. (London) will soon close. Students wishing to join must immediately reply. DAVAR'S COLLEGE, Appolo Street.
M 9729

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd., 1906 Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law Auditing etc., for L.C.C. and F.C.R.A. Exams. imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati, B.L.A.A. and R. S. Bharucha, F.C.R.A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Prospectus on application.
M

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA CASTOR OIL,

Manufactured from large fresh castor seeds specially grown in fertile districts of our Gujarat farms. Odourless and tasteless. No eructation, no hiccup, no griping, no nausea; because outer shell decoticated and then oil extracted from pulp or core alone, by latest American machinery and under direct supervision of a Chemist, who has made special study of Pharmaceutical Chemistry in America and England for several years. Contains no free oily acid or injurious alkaloid or perfume. Animal charcoal not used in refining. Guaranteed absolutely pure and untouched by hand. Can be had of all respectable chemists and Provision merchants. Price annas five for 2½ oz. bottle and rupee one for 16 oz. bottle. AGENTS WANTED in different parts of India. Hospitals, dispensaries, doctors, and dealers are requested to communicate with the PLANTA DRUG MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Parsi Statue, Byculla, BOMBAY.
T 18907

MUSIC

ST. ANTHONY'S NATIONAL BAND String and Military. Director—P. C. S. FERNANDES, (Late Choir Master Gloria Church), 37, Dhobi Talao, Girgaum Road, Bombay. Supplying all sorts of engagements.
R9754

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LEUCODERMA
WHITE LEPROSY surely cured in one day only on three applications, if not, price refunded.
Small tin Rs. 4. Big Rs. 7.
FAQUIRI MEDICAL WORKS,
No. 7, LAHERIA SARAI (Darbhanga).
R9652

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA
10,000 PACKETS FREE.
I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE... LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.
Leprosy and its treatment.
A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.
Price Rs. 2. V.P. charges As. 5.
Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.
PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nadibagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 150 per share on 100 original shares of Rs. 2,500 each and Rs. 7/8 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each and Rs. 3 per share on 83,990 new shares of Rs. 125 each (Rs. 50 paid up) for the year ended 31st May, 1923, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, 4th March, 1924, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Company's Office to the Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on 2nd February, 1924, on production of their Share Certificates.

For the Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ltd.,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
18937

NOTICE.

AN URGENT MEETING of the BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION will be held on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 12 noon (S. T.) at the Hall of the Association to transact the following business:—

(1) To approve the alterations in Trading Hours fixed by the Managing Committee.
(2) To consider the questions of option business.

NARANDAS NAGINDAS,
Hon. Secy.
C18922

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

A SECRETARY for Akola Municipality on a salary of Rs. 125-10-175-10-225.
SHRIRAM SURAJMAL,
Chairman.
Municipal Committee, Akola.
Dated Akola, 9th February 1924.
18935

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

QUOTATIONS for the supply of pure COW'S or BUFFALO MILK for one year commencing from 1-3-1924, to the Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals, Maternity Homes, and Turner Sanatorium, Bhoiwada, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (E.T.) on 19th February, 1924.

Quotations should be sent in a sealed cover, addressed to the Municipal Commissioner. They should be superscribed "Quotations for the supply of Milk" and be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

About 210 seers of milk will be required per day and the successful tenderer will have to make a fresh supply twice daily, to these Hospitals, Homes, etc.,

Any further information if required can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
(Sd.) J. E. SANDILANDS.
Executive Health Officer.
Bombay, 12th Feb. 1924.
C18929

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Central Bank of India, Limited, will be held at the CENTRAL BANK BUILDINGS, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 29th February, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the period ending 31st December, 1923.
2. To declare a Dividend and a Bonus.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment of the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Sarn Das, C.I.E., as a Director.
5. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
6. To do such other work as may be placed before the meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board,
H. C. CAPTAIN,
Secretary.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1924.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Bank will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 23rd February, 1924, to SATURDAY, the 8th March, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. C. CAPTAIN,
Secretary.

N.B.—Warrants for the Dividend for the half year ending 31st December, 1923, will be posted to the Shareholders at their Registered addresses on and after the 15th March, 1924. Intimation of any change of address should be given to the Bank immediately.
C18909

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 80 per share free of income tax equal to 16 per cent will be paid, on and after the 14th day of February 1924, to those shareholders of the Company whose names stand on the Register on the 30th January 1924, at the Company's Office, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

By order of the Board,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 6th February, 1924.
C18858

THE INDIAN COTTON CO., LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 per share free of income tax equal to 16 per cent will be paid, on and after the 14th day of February 1924, to those shareholders of the Company whose names stand on the Register on the 30th January 1924, at the Company's Office, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

By order of the Board,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 6th February, 1924.
C18857

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hyderabad (Deccan), on Saturday the 1st March, 1924, at 3 p.m. to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1923.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of a Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from 16th February 1924, to 1st March, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAMANNAH BHOOMIAH & VENKATA KRISTNIAH,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Hyderabad (Deccan),
22nd January, 1924.
C18757

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the use and occupation, from 1st March, 1924, of the first floor of premises Nos. 315-317 Hornby Road, formerly occupied by Messrs. Sutor and Co. Applications stating the monthly compensation offered for the use and occupation of the same, should be submitted to the Municipal Commissioner on or before 29th February, 1924.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

Any occupier will have to sign the usual undertaking and deposit an amount equal to one month's compensation.

T. K. RODDAN,
for Special Engineer,
Development Works.
C18933

NOTICE.

STATE BALL AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

THE CARRIAGES OF GUESTS attending the State Ball at Government House on THURSDAY, the 14th February, 1924, will enter by the lower gate, Walkeshwar Road, and pass out by the upper gate for park purposes. The departure from the Ball will also be by the lower gate.

2. On arrival at the platform, a ticket bearing a number will be issued to the occupant and one bearing a similar number will be affixed to the lamp of the carriage.

3. On departure, as carriages come up, the numbers will be called, and should owners not be present on the platform their carriages will be sent round.

4. Guests coming in Motor Cars are informed that they should have a licensed chauffeur with their cars as no cars will be permitted to remain, opposite the platform but will be parked with other cars according to the numbers allotted to them.

5. Guests coming in Carriages or Motor Cars are desired to note that no carriages or Motor Cars will be permitted to overtake and pass Carriages or Motor Cars in front of them while passing up or down the lower drive.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 12th February, 1924.
C18917

THE TUKOJI POWAR STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, 149, Frere Road, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 23rd February, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report, and the Audited Balance Sheet for the period ending 31st May 1923.
2. To confirm the appointments as Directors, of:—
   S. L. Bagwe, Esq.
   N. L. Purao, Esq.
   L. H. Meisheri, Esq.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
V. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
Managing Agents.
149, Frere Road, Bombay,
11th February, 1924.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th February, 1924 to 29th February, 1924, both days inclusive.
C18934

TENDERS.

JAMNAGAR AND DWARKA RAILWAY.

CONSUMABLE STORES AND STATIONERY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the above for the period from 1st April, 1924, to 31st March, 1925. Printed forms and conditions may be obtained on application to this Office. Latest date for receipt of Tenders 1st March, 1924.

F. C. NISSEN,
Store Keeper.
Jamnagar, 6-2-24.
C18921

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of diets, to the Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals, Maternity Homes and Turner Sanatorium Bhoiwada for one year, commencing from 1-3-1924 will be received by Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (B.T.) on 19th February, 1924. The diets will be exclusive of milk.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tenders for the supply of diets." They should be addressed to Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will on application, give any information, that may be required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.
(Sd./) J.E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Deptt:
Bombay, 12th Feb., 1924.
C18930

NOTICE.

THE MILL MACHINERY AND GENERAL STORES LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

SEALED TENDERS ARE REQUESTED by the Liquidators of the above Company on or before 28th February for Goods and Stock in trade lying at 15, Forbes Street Fort, and 464, Abdulrehman Street.

The list of the Stock and terms can be seen at their Godown 464, Abdulrehman Street.

MOTILAL KANJEE,
RUSTAMJI BURJORJI,
Liquidators.
C18927

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AS the contract for the RIGHTS of COLLECTING BLOOD from Slaughter Houses within the Municipal limits expires on 30th April tenders are invited for a fresh contract for the period 1st May, 1924 to 31st March, 1925, which must reach the undersigned to whom application for particulars may be made on or before 1st March, 1924.

By order
ANANT RAM
Rai Sahib,
Executive Officer.
Municipal Board, Aligarh.
C18920

NOTICE.

THE MILL MACHINERY AND GENERAL STORES LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

THE CREDITORS ARE INFORMED that they should send in their claims on or before 28-2-24, otherwise no claim will be confirmed.

MOTILAL KANJI
RUSTAMJEE BURJORJEE,
Liquidators.
C18926

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 2853 of 1920.

Dr. Mangaldas Rangildas ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Abdulla Ahmed Abdul Satar ..... Defendant.
To settle Draft Proclamation of Sale herein.

BY virtue of an Order of Reference made in this Cause, I hereby appoint all persons concerned to attend me at my Office on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of February, 1924, at 2-45 o'clock in the afternoon, to proceed on the matter hereon specified.

Dated this 24th day of January, 1924.
(Sd.) EDWIN GELLETT,
Commissioner.
Messrs. MULJI THAKORDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
C18925

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4911 of 1923.

NADIRSHAW SORABJI BARUWALA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Chira Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
DAVID A. M. MEER, of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant, a Broker, residing at Colaba, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 9th day of January, 1924, it was ordered that the defendant do pay to the Plaintiff a sum of Rs. 1,500 for debt and Rs. 200 for costs, together amounting to Rs. 1,700, together with further simple interest at 6 per cent. per annum on the sum last abovenamed from the date of the decree until payment,

AND WHEREAS by a warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 12th day of January, 1924, the following moveable property was attached, viz.,

A two seater Calcott Motor Car, bearing No. 3388 with the following tools:—1 Pump, one Jack, 3 Tyre levers, one hammer, 2 Box spanners with 2 tommies, 3 Screw drivers, 2 files, etc.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the warrant of sale of moveable property, dated the 4th day of February, 1924, put up for sale by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 28th day of February, 1924, at 10 a.m. (S. T.) in garage No. 6, Motor Emporium, Ltd., at Gowalia Tank Road, without the Fort, the aforesaid moveable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs and interest together with Sheriff's poundage.

The lot to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay or at the office of Plaintiff's attorneys, Messrs. Mulla and Mulla at their office at Gresham Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

The said car may be inspected in garage No. 6 of the Motor Emporium, Ltd., at Gowalia Tank Road.

Dated this 12th day of February, 1924.
ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C18931

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF GLASS DOOR SHOW-CASES, MEHTA BOXES, ETC.

By the order of the Insurance Co. concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 16th February, 1924 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Sutar Chawl above Messrs. Govindji Damoder & Co., opposite Tata Industrial Bank, Shroff Bazar Branch, the following:—

Glass door show cases, Counters, Mehta boxes, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th February, 1924.

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AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account of Insurance concerned:—
1 enamelled bath tub with fittings
On account and risk of the concerned.
65 tins ghee each 35 lbs.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred mail coach.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred brougham.
1 Waler horse quiet in harness.
1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BELLASIS ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, attorneys for the mortgagee Mr. Bhawanidas Narotamdas and on account and risk of the estate of the mortgagor, Mr. Nazarally Samsudin an insolvent, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will to-day THURSDAY, the 14th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent teaure bearing Collector's Old No. 2848, New No. 9831, Old Survey No. 4/476—2341 and New Survey No. 3795 and secondly all that piece or parcel of leasehold land bearing Collector's Old No. 2848, New No. 17035, Old Survey No. 1/4357, and New Survey No. 1/3795 together with all the messuages, tenements, or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bellasis Road both the pieces now constitute one entire property containing by admeasurement 438 square yards and assessed under E Ward No. 684 and Street No. 30 and 34 and bounded on the North-East by a footpath and beyond that by Bellasis Road, on the South-East and South-West by sweeper's passage, on the West by the Tanker Street and on the North-West by the property of Dossabhoy Jamshedji Mistry.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th February, 1924.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH FEBRUARY, 1924 AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE OFFICE FURNITURE GODREJ SPECIAL QUALITY AND MILNER'S SAFES, JOHN NESBITT & CO'S YARN TESTING MACHINE, OLIVER, REMINGTON AND YOST TYPEWRITERS, ELECTRIC CEILING AND TABLE FANS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, OFFICE CLOCKS, ETC., ETC.

By order of the Receivers of Messrs. Framji Sons & Co., Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the 1st floor of the "Oriental Buildings" above the Bank of India, Ltd., Hornby Road, Fort the entire office furniture by Benjamin Roberts and other known makers etc., of Messrs. Framji Sons & Co, comprising glass door office cupboards, panel door cupboards, record and bookstands, writing tables, roll top writing tables, revolving and plain office chairs, set of panel door office cupboards, John Nesbitt & Co's yarn testing machine, Oliver, Remington and Yost typewriters, copying press with tables, Godrej special quality and Milner's safes, partition screens, reclining sofas, electric ceiling and table fans, lights, letter scales, railings, cash boxes, telephone room, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th February, 1924.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 19, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time amended and under instructions from the Manager, the Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. Menesse and Co., will sell by public auction on Tuesday the 19th February, 1924, at 2 p.m. at the sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock opposite No. 2 shed the following goods.

91 bales Brown Paper, Pencil sharpeners, cut pieces samples, Cast Iron, Bundles Bamboos, Films, Enamelware 18 packages Asphalt, Telegraph Poles, Wire Rope, Toys, Art Flowers, Electric Batteries, Firecrackers, Carraway Seeds, Chemicals, Iron Bars, Printing Papers, Broken Tiles, Window Glass, Ganpati Idols, 19 Heaps Timber and Teak sleepers lying at Kakri Bunder, Mazagon, will be sold at sale warehouse, so intending purchasers, may inspect the same before the same.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 F. P. BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction on MONDAY the 18th February, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. at their rooms on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following bales slightly damaged by fire.

10 bales Yeotmal Cotton R. R. No. 100 dated 11-12-23.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th February 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

Under Public Patronage

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali

Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE.
AMRAOTI:— GANESH THEATRE.

Thursday 14th Feb. 1924 at 9 p. m. (S. T.).
HACH-MULACHA-BAP.
Saturday 16th Feb. 1924 at 10 p. m (S. T.).
TURUNGACHYA-DARANT.
Sunday 17th Feb. 1924 at 3-30 p m. (S. T).
SATTECHE-GULAM.
Monday 18th Feb. 1924 at 10 p.m. (S. T.).
TURUNGACHYA- DARANT.
Proprietors:—Pendharkar and Chapekar.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre.

To-Day at 9-30 p. m. sharp.
ESPINOSA'S GAIETY REVUE COMPANY.
"TIME PLEASE"
EXCELSIOR CINEMA.
To-Day at 6-30 p. m.
"THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN."

Empire Theatre.

To-Day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE CITY OF SILENT MEN."

Empress Theatre.

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"TRAILING WILD ANIMALS IN AFRICA"

NOVELTY CINEMA

To-Night
The Penultimate Episodes of
PLUNDER
starring
Pathe's Peerless, Fearless Girl,
PEARL WHITE.
MONTY BANKS
in a two-reel comedy.
"BE CAREFUL."
FELIX
the most famous cat
in
"FELIX ALL AT SEA"
The funniest Cartoons ever made.
Time—Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays, Matinee 3-30 p. m.
Other shows, 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m. daily.
POPULAR PRICES.

Location Changed to BHENDI BAZAR

NEAR J. J. HOSPITAL.
Grand Opening Night
TO-DAY, the 14th Feb. 1924,
At 9-30 p.m.
Karlekar's Grand Circus
Location—Bhendi Bazar near J. J. Hospital.
Prof. SHANKER RAO
Presents
European and Indian Star Artists—Ladies and Gents all Refined.

MATINEES,
Sat. & Sunday at 5 p.m.
Children half price under 10 years
Matinee Shows except last Gallery.

Box Plan at S. Rose & Co., Ltd.
Popular Prices.
Prof. SHANKER RAO,
Sole Proprietor.
N. V. KARLE,
Ag. Manager

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
Presents
Four popular and favourite Stars
in
"HIDDEN HAND"
Featuring
Doris Kenyon, Arline Pretty, Sheldon Lewis, Mahlon Hamilton.
Third Week—4 Episodes
Episode 8. The Slide for Life.
" 9. Jets of Flame.
" 10. Cogs of Death.
" 11. Trapped by Treachery.
PATHE GAZETTE
Daily: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Satur & Sunday Extra Show at 3-30 p. m.
Price as Usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

ASTROLOGER OF ASTROLOGERS.

Gained world wide fame in ASTROLOGY Simply furnish your time and date of birth or writing letter. Special five years life reading with character sketch, Map of heavens, longevity, finance, business prospects, wife and children etc. Rs. 4-8-0 Special one year's life reading with the above details Rs. 2. Answers for any three questions with miraculous accuracy Re. 1-4-0. Satisfaction guaranteed. Trial will convince. Apply to:—
—THE BHARAT ASTROLOGICAL ASRAMAM, Kasimkota, Vizag Dist. S. India.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 11.

Sir Charles Innes moved for consideration of a Bill to amend the Tariff Act. He emphasised that the real object of the Bill was to levy customs duty on a large quantity of articles which come to india over land frontier, for instance through Assam, and on which they could not impose duty. As for the power given by the Bill in respect of the articles coming through the Indian States and European Settlements in India the Bill did not introduce any substantial change in the existing practice.

Mr. Belvi complained that they were being asked to proceed at a breakneck speed in the matter of legislation before the people affected thereby had even time to know the provisions of the Bill which was published only two days ago in the Gazette.

Mr. Raju gave expression to the fear that the Indian manufactured articles coming into India from the Indian states might be subjected to heavy duties imposed on foreign articles.

Mr. Dumasia proposed a select committee..

Sir Charles Innes assured the House that for ten years this power had existed and had not been abused in the manner suggested by Mr. Raju. He thought the remark of Mr. Belvi that they were proceeding at a breakneck speed might well apply to the constitutional advance and not to this Bill. (Laughter). He however had no objection to a committee.

The House agreed to refer the Bill to a Select Committee.

INDIAN PASSPORT ACT.

Mr. Howell moved that his Bill amending the Indian Passport Act which is intended to penalise those who stay beyond the period prescribed in their passport be taken into consideration. The House agreed to the motion. When clause two was before the House, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Chief Whip of the Swaraj Party, regretted that the Government had not moved for a Select Committee themselves on such a Bill.. He said the passport authorities had been abusing their powers and Mr. Horniman was being kept out of India, not under any law, but because the passport officer refused to give him pass. Although in the statement of objects and reasons a mention was made only of aliens the wording used in the Bill referred to "any person." Thus the measure was liable to abuse.

Mr. Jinnah supported the opposition and pointed out that even an Indian if he was considered undesirable, might not be allowed to come to India until he agreed to stay for a short period defined in the passport. He supported the case for a Select Committee.

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, Law Secretary, pointed out that the motion for the Select Committee was now out of order because the stage for such a motion had passed.

Mr. Jinnah said in that case he would oppose the Bill.

Sir Moncrieff Smith and Sir Malcolm Hailey emphasised that at present they could not penalize people who stayed beyond the time limit prescribed in the passport. This act would enable them to do so. They warned the House that if the Bill was thrown out its effect would be that passport would have to be refused even to those who would have been permitted for a limited time if the Bill was enacted.

Mr. Goswami and Mr. Naraindas also opposed the Bill. The latter remarked that India should not be afraid of any political propagandist and that her doors must be open to any one from any part of the world.

Sir Malcolm Hailey: "Even South Africans" (Laughter).

Mr. Percival asked those who opposed the Bill to specify what their opposition was to the Bill as it stood.

Dr. Gour enumerated some points.

Mr. Abdul Haye said they were opposed to the Passport Act as a whole and they must be no party to amending a measure which they should repeal at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. Rama Iyengar said as it was due to a technical difficulty that a Select Committee was not possible, he moved that consideration of the Bill be postponed to enable the members to formulate their objections in the form of Amendments to the Bill.

Sir Malcolm Hailey said the Government would have been prepared even for a select committee and supported the motion for postponement.

When the motion was put to vote it was rejected by 62 votes against 43.

The debate by this time had taken an unexpected turn and a good number of members who voted against were noticed discussing the position in the Lobby.

Mr. Shambhukum Chetty suggested to Government that the Bill be withdrawn and reintroduced.

Sir Malcolm Hailey pointed out that the House had not taken advantage of the Government's reasonable attitude to postpone consideration but in a spirit of sweet reasonableness (laughter) he would agree to withdrawal.

The Bill was accordingly withdrawn and the House adjourned till to-morrow.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 12.

The Legislative Assembly reassembled at 11 o'clock this morning to discuss non-official resolutions.

The first motion on the agenda was to propose greetings to the Labour Government, but its mover Mr. Mahomed Yakub did not turn up.

The second resolution stood in the name of Mr. Ramachandra Rao, asking for the limitation of powers of the Secretary of State in Council for appropriating Indian revenues. But Mr. Rao did not move this resolution, probably in view of the fact that the whole question of the revision of the Government of India Act is still to be further debated. The next resolution asked for the Mahomedan representation in the Legislatures, granting Mahomedans 52 per cent. representation in the Provinces where they are in majority and 25 per cent where they are in minority. Its mover Mr. Gulam Bari also did not move the resolution as a similar resolution is coming up for discussion at a later date.

COMPLAINT ABOUT LABOUR LOST.

Sir Malcolm Hailey protested that as the Government members had to spend hours in preparing their answers, members when they wanted to withdraw the motions should intimate earlier and spare the waste of public time spent by the Government members in preparation.

Mr. Rao explained that he decided only after coming to the Chamber this morning.

Mr. Abul Kassim, nominated member from Bengal, was sworn in to-day.

At question time, Mr. Howell, replying to a question of Mr. B. Dass, said that the total expenditure of the Government on the campaign in Waziristan for the last three years, excluding political charges, figures for which were not at the time available was as follows:—1920-1921 Rs. 173,841,737, 1921-1922 Rs. 106,367,337, 1922-1923 Rs. 80,515,775.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed moved that all important questions put by non-Official Members on the subjects over which the Governor-General-in-Council had control and superintendence be answered by Government members in this Assembly, after obtaining the necessary information from the Provincial Governments. He said, answers given to the Assembly were generally unsatisfactory. They must pass resolutions because the representatives of the people of India should not be deprived of the right of getting proper answers.

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith said the acceptance of the resolution would involve a change in the Standing Order. The mover had asked that answers to important questions be obtained from the Provincial Governments and given in the Assembly. Who was to decide, he asked, as to what question was important. Moreover, such a course would result in enormous additional work both to the President and Departments answering questions and also additional expense. If the suggestion was adopted, replies from the Provincial Governments would take time, thus necessitating the raising of time-limit for answering questions which would inconvenience all the members by delay in getting answers to really urgent questions. Moreover the Provincial Councils were fully representative, and there should be no difficulty in getting answers in those Councils about purely Provincial matters. The resolution was a retrograde step. He, however, assured the House that reasonable information had been given and would be given.

Mr. Doraiswamy Iyengar, in supporting the resolution, refused to believe that it trespassed on provincial autonomy.

Mr. Ranga Iyer added that the legislatures in Provinces were not responsible and under the false ideas of Provincial autonomy the Assembly should not let the Provincial autocracy continue

The resolution was put and adopted without division, Government opposing.

The Home Member placed on the table a statement showing the percentage of Indians (excluding statutory natives of India), holding appointments, carrying salary above Rs. 750 in the various departments of the Government of India. The percentage of Indians in such posts in the Home department is 14 per cent, in the Foreign Political Department nil, Railway Department 22 per cent, Education Department 22 per cent, Finance Department 61.5, Commerce Department 43 per cent, Legislative Department 27 per cent, Army Department nil, Industries Department 11 per cent, Stores Department 20 per cent, Office of the D.G. I.M.S. and of Director-General of Archaelogy nil.

Replying to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Chatterjee said an appropriate method of estimtting the expenditure incurred on account of the Telegraph work done in the combined offices has been devised and the necessary adjustment between the Postal and Telegraph branches will be made in the accounts for future years.

LAWRENCE STATUE AGAIN

Sir Malcolm Hailey replying to the question of Sardar Kartar Singh regarding the agitation for removal of the Lawrence Statue from its present site on the Mall at Lahore, said there has been some correspondence of a confidential nature. He was not prepared to publish it.

Hon. Sir Charles Innes in reply to Mr. Doraswamy Iyengar's question regarding the importation and sale of mill-hands cloth as home-spun khaddar said the sentence which the Hon. Member has quoted in his question relates to an incident in the trade of India.

In the year 1921-22 which as far as imported cloth was concerned was the subject of a question in this Assembly. The information at that time at the disposal of the Government of India was that any fraud of this kind had ceased to be serious in December 1921. The position throughout 1921-22 was kept under careful watch and no reports of such imports subsequent to March 1922, have been received. Provisions in law exist for dealing with any importations of foreign-made cloth falsely labelled as Indian-made. There is no law requiring that on any goods manufactured in India either the place of manufacture or the name of the manufacturer should be shewn. The Government is not aware that goods forming ordinary articles of commerce in any country are required anywhere to be marked with the name of the manufacturer. The present rules provide penalties for goods being imported with a mark indicating their manufacturer in a country other than that in which they are made.

BOMBAY MAIL SERVICE CONTRACT.

In the Assembly to-day Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta asked (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the difference between the highest and the lowest tenders for the existing contract re. the haulage of mails in the town and island of Bombay is Rs. 30,000 annually and whether the highest tender was accepted. (b) If the answer to (a) be in the affirmative will the Government be pleased to state the reasons for accepting the highest tender?

Mr. A.C. Chatterjee replying said (a) The difference between the highest and the lowest tenders received from 1st November 1923 of contract for Bombay city motor mail service was as stated. The highest offer, however, was subject to a reduction of Rs. 18,000 for rent for postal stables occupied free under the existing contract. No other tender included an offer for these premises. After consideration of all the tenders received the Government decided that it was inadvisable in the present circumstances to enter into a contract for a number of years and that it would be better to continue the existing arrangements for a further year by which time it was hoped that the prices would have fallen and more favourable offers would be received for the contract. (b) This does not arise.

INTERPELLATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 12.

Replying to Sardar Kartar Singh, Sir Malcolm Hailey said that the expense of prosecution case against the members of the Gurdwara Committee was being borne by the Punjab Government. The Home Member said that it was not true that the Gurdwara Committee had been declared unlawful at the instance of the Government of India and against the wishes of the Punjab Government. The action taken by the Punjab Government against certain members of the S. G. P. C. and others had the approval of the Government of India.

Kartar Singh asked whether the Government realised that the Gurdwara Committee was a religious body.

Sir Malcolm Hailey said that the exact attitude towards the committee had been explained fully in the Punjab Council.

Pundit Malaviya asked whether the Gurdwara Committee had not been statutorily recognised as a religious body and what reason had led the Government to change its attitude.

The Home Member said that as far as recognition by the Act was concerned they had not changed their attitude.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta asked: (a) Will the Government be pleased to mention the reason which actuated then in placing the services of Mr. Bhore, Secretary to the High Commissioner for India in London, at the disposal of the Madras Government and in appointing Sir Edward Cook to his place? (b) Did the Government try to secure the services of an Indian gentleman for the post before appointing Sir Edward Cook? If so, with what result, if not, why not? (c) Have the Government accepted the principle of having always an Indian as the High Commissioner for India? If not, why not? (d) Does the appointment of Sir Edward Cook as the Secretary to the High Commissioner for India mean that in the case of retirement of the present High Commissioner, his successor will not be an Indian? (e) Will the Government be pleased to place on the table correspondence (relating to the appointment of Sir Edward Cook) between them and the High Commissioner for India and also between them and the Secretary of State for India.

Sir Charles Innes, replying, said: "(a) When in 1920 the post of the Secretary to the High Commissioner was created it was decided that an officer should hold it for three years. Mr. Bhore joined duty as Secretary, on October 1st 1920, and consequently the post became vacant in the ordinary course on the 1st of October last. Sir Edward Cook was selected to succeed Mr. Bhore as the High Commissioner had asked for assistance as the Secretary of an official who had administrative experience in the Government of India; (b) No, Sir, it did not, to the Government of India, seem unreasonable for an Indian High Commissioner especially one new to this work to desire to have as his Secretary an official with the experience I have indicated and the Government of India accordingly gave weight to this consideration; (c) No, under terms of His Majesty's Order in Council, dated 13th August 1920, which was published in notification of the Government of India dated 2nd October 1920, the field of selection is left unrestricted, and the Government of India consider that this is desirable so that when and as a vacancy occurs they may be free to select a person who from a consideration of all the circumstances of the time seems then to be the most suitable; (d) No such inference arises; (e) Government do not propose to lay the correspondence on the table.

Mr. Mehta asked as to why Mr. Bhore was not kept on for another three years.

Sir Charles Innes replied that Mr. Bhore did not want to.

BIHAR AND ORISSA COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Feb. 12.

The Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council met to-day to transact non-official business.

The President announced His Excellency the Governor's approval of the election of Chowdhuri Bhagwat Prasad Samanta Rai as Deputy President.

Mr. Yunus moved a resolution advocating the publication of the proceedings of the Council in the vernacular.

The Hon'ble Mr. MacPherson said that Government attitude was sympathetic. It wished to ascertain the opinion of new members. The resolution was carried.

A resolution urging the creation of a department for the management of endowed estates was opposed by the Hon'ble Sir Fakruddin, who pointed out the difficulties in the way of acting on the resolution and said that the general public would not wish to vest endowed estates for religious and charitable purposes in Government. He was however, prepared to enforce the Waqf Act of 1923 in respect of Musalman Waqfs, if Musalman members desired and an amendment asking for early effect to be given to this measure was accepted and carried.

A resolution asking for Saran Canals to be opened for irrigation purposes and extended, was carried by 33 votes to 17 although opposed by Government.

BENARES DIST. BOARD CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Feb. 12.

The Benares District Board has resolved to call a conference of all the District Boards of the United Provinces at Benares towards the end of the next month and also to hold in connection with the proposed conference a provincial Exhibition consisting of agricultural, industrial, engineering and arts manufactures and handicrafts sections. A strong committee of management has been formed with his Highness the Maharaja of Benares as patron, the Commissioner of Benares division as Vice-Patron and some members of the Benares District Board and a number of prominent local gentlemen as well as district officers and the Superintendent of Police as members.

THE LATE PANDIT VAJPAI.

INTERPELLATIONS IN MADRAS COUNCIL.

In the Madras Legislative Council Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Iyengar asked: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) if the Government have received any report about the death of Paidit Vaj Pai;

(b) whether they got any report about the state of his health before his death and if so, when was the first report received;

(c) whether the Government have any objection to place the whole correspondence on the table or, if that cannot be done, to issue a communique regarding his sentence, stay at the jail and death?

A.—(a) Yes. (b) No. (c) There has not been any correspondence on the subject. If the hon. Member specifies any point on which he desires information, it will be furnished if possible.

Mr. Venkataramana Iyengar asked if the Government received any information.

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Knapp's reply was not quite heard but he is understood to have said that the Government had some information "whether before death and after he could not say."

Mr. Venkataramana Iyengar: If the Government would place at our disposal any information they had received as to the state of affairs of the late Pandit before his death and after, we would be much obliged.

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Knapp: I shall look up the papers.

Mr. C. R. Reddy asked whether having regard to the fact that the deceased was retained in jail under security proceedings, the Superintendent of the Jail at any time reported to the Government on the very serious condition of his health and suggest his being sent away in view of the fact that to keep a man under those conditions for security was almost ridiculous.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Knapp: I have already answered the question (b).

Mr. Reddy further asked if it was not the duty of the Superintendent of the Jail in this case to report the conditions of health of the prisoner and letting him off as soon as his condition became serious. On the day after he was sent out, the member added, the death surely did not occur suddenly. They had seen the photograph of the man as he came out of prison. It was mere bone and skin.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Knapp: I want to know whether the hon'ble member was asking a question or making a speech.

Mr. Reddy put his question in the necessary form.

The Hon'ble the Home Member replied that he would refer the member to Jail Manual which prescribed the duties of the Superintendent.

Dewan Bahadur P. Keswa Pillai.—Am I to understand that there is no provision in the Jail Manual for letting off a man if there is no hope of his recovery from his illness.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Knapp said that his recollection was that the only case where the Superintendent reported to Government about ill-health of a prisoner was when his recovery was likely when he was released.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Knapp: I don't know of any distinction drawn in the code.

Mr. Reddy asked if it was correct to say that in the case where a man was detained under security proceedings, it was the duty of the Superintendent of the Jail, to let him off if he found that he could not recover.

Mr. Reddy said that so far as his information went, the late Pandit refused to furnish security. He was acting on a certain principle; but it was obvious that in the administation of the Jail Code some humanity is expected.

Sir Arthur Knapp: A good deal of it.

Mr. Reddy: And the question is if there is no such provision whether the Home Member will kindly consider the adoption of it. It seems to me to be logically absurd to keep a man—

Sir Arthur Knapp, interrupting: May I rise again to a point of order. What the hon'ble member states is not a supplementary question. It is a recommendation to the Government.

Mr. Sasibhushana Rath: Was not the late Pandit in a special division in the Jail?

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Knapp: I have no information.

Mr. Reddy further asked whether in view of the very painful impression prdouced by this case, the Hon'ble the Home Member would undertake to examine the whole case in the light of the observations made in the House just then, and see that in future at any rate such sad cases were not, so far as humanly possible, allowed to occur.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Knapp replied that he would accept the suggestion contained in the first part of his question. He added he was prepared to examine the matter.

Mr. Reddy: Thank you.

LITERATURE AND ART

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD.

The Life of Mrs. Humphry Ward by her daughter Janet Penrose Trevelyan is the story of a life that was full and interesting from its dawn until its close. The history and record of a woman who was one of the most brilliant figures in contemporary English literature. A woman who gave much in social service, and who in her old age responded gallantly to her country's call and aided England with her pen in most useful propaganda.

An intellectual was she by birthright, grand-daughter of Arnold of Rugby, niece of Mathew Arnold, the poet, who "looked with unusual interest upon Tom's Polly". The most impressionable years of her girlhood, from sixteen to twenty, were lived at Oxford. The influence of that scholarly atmosphere she took with her through life. It was there she met and married Mr. T. Humphry Ward, Fellow and Tutor of Brasenose College. "In her Recollections she has given us once and for all a picture of the Oxford of her day which in its brilliance and charm is not to be matched by any later comer." Those were the days when Walter Pater converted Oxford taste with his Morris papers and blue china. She had great men as her friends and neighbours, T. H. Green, Jowett, Mark Pattison, Ruskin and Matthew Arnold, Stubbs and Freeman. In the foundation of Somerville Hall she took an active share. Her first sight of the lovely actress Mary Anderson inspired her to write her first novel, Miss Bretherton. It attracted much attention, the general verdict was that it was a fine and delicate piece of work but on too limited, too intellectual a scale.

With the publication of "Robert Elsmere" came her great and most stirring success. In these days of religious tolerance, of absolute freedom of thought, it is difficult for us to realize the stir it caused and the shocked and breathless intensity with which it was read and reviewed. The "Times" called it a "clever attack upon revealed religion." Mr Gladstone took it most seriously, criticised it in the press, and had long discussions concerning it with its author. Mrs. Ward was skilled in the art of writing novels with a purpose. Among her more recent ones is "Daphne" Or "Marriage a la Mode", which is a treatise against Divorce. Woman's Suffrage found no champion in her. On the contrary she carried on an Anti-Suffrage Campaign from 1908 to 1914. She was one of the founders of the Women's National Anti-Suffrage League the programme of which contained twin "Objects."

(a) To resist the proposal to admit women to the Parliamentary Franchise and to Parliament; and.

(b) To maintain the principle of the representation of women on municipal and other bodies concerned with the domestic and social affairs of the community.

Mrs. Trevelyan has painted a delightful picture of a woman who possessed much charm and individuality as well as intellect. A friend of hers once said "she was even more interesting than her books," and those he admired greatly.

She died on the 24th March, 1920. On her tombstone are inscribed the lines of Clough which she herself had used in Robert Elsmere:

"Others, I doubt not, if not we,
The issue of our toils shall see,
And, they forgotten and unknown,
Young children gather as their own.
The harvest that the dead had sown."

THE TEACHER AND ART OF TEACHING.

SHIKSHAK ANE SHIKSHAN: The Teacher and the Art of Teaching.

This is a collection of writings on educational topics by the enthusiastic workers of the Dakshinamurti Vidyarthi Bhavan of Bhavnagar in Kathiawad. Every article bears signs of sincerity and labour; and though one may feel that some of them lack the perspicuity of a sound student or the insight of a gifted teacher, the reading of all of them is sure to prove profitable to those who take interest in educational matters. The subjects are of a varying nature: some are meant for parents, some for parents as well as for teachers, some are purely pedagogic, while some are of the nature of propagandist discussions. Again, articles purely pedagogic are on items pertaining to both the primary and secondary schools. It would certainly have been a better arrangement if all such writings had been published in separate volumes, as the parents are hardly expected to purchase books dealing with pedagogy, and schools go in for such a book with some reluctance as a number of articles have hardly any direct interest for them—more so because such a voluminous book cannot be had for a price within the reach of our primary, and even secondary school funds.

Of the articles, those by Mr. N. K. Bhatt are well thought out, and evince a clear vision that bespeaks sincerity and close study. Mr. Badheka's articles on the Montessori method and "How to teach alphabets" are very useful expositions of an experienced teacher with a special gift for teaching children. But when he travels into fields not purely primary, his writings become only theoretical. Mr. Vidvans and Mr. Trivedi are the two other writers who have contributed to the volume, and we wish that all those interested in education will do well to go through the whole volume carefully. The book deserves a prominent place in all schools and libraries—every Gujarati home will certainly learn very many good things if parents care to study such topics. Books on such subjects are so few in Gujarati that we consider this to be a very commendable addition to the poor stock, and we strongly recommend its use and study in all Gujarati schools in and out of the Presidency.

THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY,

ITS FUTURE.

Bombay as the first city, the Gateway of India, should now begin to take a more serious interest than it has hitherto displayed in the artistic activities which for want of adequate attention do not enhance its reputation. It is the legitimate task if societies directly responsible for the maintenance of the highest standards in art and therefore also responsible for the permanent interests of the artists. Their close contact with the artists and the influence of their position should enable them to supply the example which is better than the best precepts. It is, for instance, the custom to remember The Bombay Art Society once a year. It is also the custom to forget it immediately after the hectic exhibition weeks at the Town Hall. The exhibitions are the sole evidence and the only annual reminders of its existence. Can any one who can appreciate its past services, who can honestly care for its future, pretend to rest satisfied with the annual shows? The artists and craftsmen in Bombay are at present faced with innumerable problems of training, employment, encouragement and guidance. Has the Society helped them? There are at present manifold discussions about the aims and objects of art, the methods of training, the facilities for research and experiment. Has the Society contributed its opinion? What is, for instance, its position in regard to the demand of the Bombay artists for mural decorations at New Delhi? What has it done to promote Indian Architecture? How does it propose to improve the quality and workmanship of the wares which are called "artistic"? How would it help the sculptors in the city? Has it ever occured to those controlling the Society that it is responsible for safeguarding and promoting the artistic amenities of the city? These are some of the live issues, some of the live realities. Sooner or later the Society must face them. It cannot pretend to promote art by standing aloof from live artistic problems. The annual exhibitions must form part, not the whole, of its work. And, even the exhibitions must be less erratic and formal than the annual shows which are almost a social convention. The time of the exhibition, the notice to the exhibitors the arrangement and selection of the exhibits, the subject, number and award of the prizes and medals their conditions must all be now considered in the light of the growing requirements of the people. The exhibition must attract the right kind of exhibitors as well as visitors. The episode which made the Society unpopular with the members of the Bombay Architectural Association must not recur. The Society must not stoop to accept or exact conditions which self-respecting artists would be unable to comply. Again it is true that the Society cannot always be infallible, it is not expected to be, in the award of its prizes. But it should certainly take greater care than, to mention a glaring instance, that revealed by the award of the Society's Gold Medal to the "Laxmi" by Mr. M. A. Joshi. It is a mystery that has puzzled many some who are not indifferent to the Society's reputation. It is not enough, moreover, to guide by the award of prizes and medals. The Society must help the artists to realise their strong as well as their weak points. If Mr. M. A. Joshi were guided to develop, for instance, the talent he reveals in the quite, peaceful "Landscape of Malavli" he would have avoided the banal "Laxmi". Or, take the "Labourers" by Mr. Alla Bux if he is made to see his strength in the picture he would not be satisfied with the commonplace he attempts in other pictures. Or, again see the work of Mr. Faizee Rahiman who can, as in the "Borah Ladies at Home" select a subject and a method but cannot secure its interpretation. It is this kind of help that the artists and the visitors also expect from the Society. It must help the artists along their best traits and talents and help the visitors to know them. It cannot do so by means of the conventional exhibitions. It must now wake up and realise the neccessity of more active more regular work. The guidance that the artists, for instance, require more immediately is the faoility or rather the opportunity for friendly periodic discussions on subjects and pictures which form their absorbing topic. But that is only the first step. The Society must help them more materially and safeguard their permanent interests by facing some of the realities mentioned above.

LITERARY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mr. Wickham Steed's autobiography is announced by Messrs. Heinemann under the title, "Through Thirty Years." The book is a notable contribution to political history as well as personal reminiscence, throwing new light on many momentous events in Britain and abroad during the author's close association with "The Times," more especially during the war.

The late Mr. Clutton-Brock was the moving spirit behind a symposium which the Student Christian Movement has in preparation entitled "The Necessity of Art," edited by Dr. Percy Dearmer. The book was the result of group work and it was in Mr. Clutton-Brock's house that the meetings took place. In addition to his own essay there are contributions from the Rev. A. S. Duncan Jones, the Rev. Malcolm Spencer, Mr. A. W. Pollard, and Mr J. Middleton Murry

"Last Obiter Dicta," by Augustine Birrell none of the essays in which has hitherto appeared in book from, will be published during the spring by Messrs. Heinemann, who also have in preparation a volume of "Last Essays," by Maurice Hewlett, several of which were finished within a few weeks of the author's death; "Selected Essays." by John Masefield, chosen by himself from his occasional papers in periodicals; and "Hildersheim," by Maurice Baring, containing four essays in French written in the manner of Renan, Loti, France, and Bourget, originally published in Paris in 1899 under the title, "Quatre Pastiches," and now practically unprocurable. Mr. Baring is also represented in the same list with a biography of a friend written in the form of a novel.

The reminiscences of Jack Hobbs, the Surrey cricketer, entitled "My Memories." will be published during the coming season by Messrs. Heinemann.

A LIST FOR THE BOOK BUYER.

POLITICS AND ECONOMICS.

OD BIALEGO CARATU DO CZERWONEGO (From White Tsardom to Red) Vol. I—By Jan Kucharzewski (J. Mianowski, Warsaw).

Du Grosse Poitick Der Europeuschen Kabinette, (German Foreign Policy) 1871—1914. Vols. VII—XII.

CHINESE COOLIE EMIGRATION TO COUNTRIES WITHIN THE BRITISH EMPIRE—By Persia Crawford Campbell with a preface by Hon. W. Pember Reeves. (P. S. King 10s 6d n).

LITERATURE.

CONTEMPORARY PORTRAITS Fourth Series)—By Frank Harris (Grant Richards 10s. 6d. net).

THE CELTIC, Revival in English Literature 1760—1800—By Edward D. Dnyder (Harvard University Press, 12s. 6d. net).

ENGLAND, MY ENGLAND—By D. H. Lawrence (Seeker, 7s. 6d. net).

STUDIES AND SKETCHES—By the Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith (Hutchinson 10s 6d) net).

SHELLEY AND THE UNROMANTICS—By Olwen Ward Campbell (Methuen 16s. n.).

VASAVADATTA—A translation of an anonymous Sanskrit Drama—By V. S. Sukthankar (Milford 6s. n.).

A FIRST BOOK OF MODERN POETRY, A SECOND BOOK OF MODERN POETRY—Selected and arranged by H. A. Tremble (Macmillan 1s. 6d. n. each)

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE GORA. By Rabindra Nath Tagore, published by Messrs. MacMillan and Co, Ltd., London.

MAHATMA GANDHI. By Roman Rolland, published by S. Ganesan, Madras. Price Rs. 1-8-0.

THE STORY OF MY LIFE. By Bhai Paramanand, published by S. Ganesan, Madras. Price Rs. 1-8-0.

THE APHORISMS OF NARADA. By Lala Kannoo Mal, published by S. Ganesan, Madras. Price Re. 0-8-0.

FOOD, MIND AND HEALTH. By Bernard Houghton, published by S. Ganesan, Madras. Price Re. 0-8-0.

THE FUTURE OF INDIAN FISCAL POLICY. By D. V. Divekar, published by S. Ganesan, Madras. Price As. 12.

NEHAL, THE MUSICIAN. By Snehalata Sen, published by S. Ganesan, Madras.

NEED IN NATIONALISM AND OTHER ESSAYS. By Aurobindo Ghose, published by S. Ganesan, Madras. Price As. 8.

THE SAYINGS OF TULSIDAS. By Lala Kannoo Mal, published by S. Ganesan, Madras. Price As. 8.

THE SAYINGS OF KABIR. By Lala Kannoo Mal, published by S. Ganesan, Madras. Price As. 8.

THE INDIAN TEACHERS IN CHINA. By Phanindranath Bose, published by S. Ganesan. Madras.

THE WHEREFORE OF THE WORLDS. By Paul Richard, published by S. Ganesan, Madras.

ALCOHOL: A MENACE TO INDIA. By E. Landon, published by Christian Literature Society for India. Price As. 2.

THE STUDENT'S FRIEND. By H. Stanley Jevon, published by Ram Narain Lal, Allahabad.

THE COSMIC DUST. By R. R. Sen, Chittagong. Price Rs. 6-8-0.

NATIONAL PROBLEMS. By Chandra Chakraberty, published by Ram Chandra Chakraberty, Calcutta. Price Re. 1.

JAPANESE LOAN.

PROSPECTUS ISSUED.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The prospectus of the Japanese loan was issued this afternoon. Queues outside the issuing banks were very active procuring prospectuses. Clerks emerged into street with bundles of prospectuses. The prospectus mentions that a 150 million dollars loan is being issued in America for the same purposes namely conversion and redemption of the outstanding balances of the Japanese Government 4½ per cent. loans of March and July 1905 and to meet expenditure on the reconstruction work due to earthquakes.

CHEMISTS' EXHIBITION IN LONDON

Members of the drug trade are invited by the organisers to visit the 27th. Chemists' Exhibition in London this year. This event will be staged in the handsome Central Hall, opposite Westminister Abbey, and those going to England are asked to note the date June 23rd-27th. next. Admission can be obtained on presentation of trade card.

ART NOTES.

HIS CLAIM.

"My friends only smile at me" Mahatma Gandhi thus expressed in a recent interview, his apparently vain efforts to persuade his friends interested in art to believe, "when I try to lay any claim to being an artist myself." It is not necessary to ferret out the friends. Their disbelief might probably be due to the Mahatma's different values from "the accepted ones." Or, it may be, that their disbelief is only the reaction of his disbelief in "much that passes for art." Or, what is most likely, they were not, prepared like the Mahatma, to go further than the easily gratifying debates, characteristic of "modern opinion," which skip along an interminable tangle of clever jargon. However that may be, there is no doubt that it is rather difficult to break down disbeliefs when the only beliefs accepted by this disillusioned age happen to be those that have obtained a wide intellectual currency. These intellectual beliefs leave obviously ample scope for "logic," not for "values," not for human truths. The scholar cannot grasp the significance of the artist's ecstacy. The vision of the prophet is not his faith. He smiles. He knows the facts. The facts speak, the pet expression states, for themselves. Why worry about truths and "values"? And, yet the artist and the prophet must, true to the tyranic necessities of their high office, must assert the claim given to them by the future. Mahatma Gandhi emphatically registers his claim. "I do say," he states, "that I am a lover of music as well as the other arts." Those who have examined his pithy statements in the interview recently published in "The Chronicle" those who have witnessed the career of nations and the development of art movements, can easily accept them as the claim awhich the future makes him register.

Art towards Life.

If civilisation is, as we are told, in search of a philosophy its experience must lead it inevitably towards a philosophy that asserts because it has the courage to reject. Much of the things that we have been passively accepting as necessary for existence must be rejected if life is to be given a chance. Asceticism is the only rational remedy, probably the only alternative to the industrialised existence where the staggering glut of ever-increasing shoddy commodities has crowded out and crushed life. Things exist not that we may live. We exist because the things must be produced. We have denied life, denied nature, denied human values and denied art. We must, therefore, deny everything that comes in the way of life, nature or art. Asceticism is, therefore, as the Mahatma says, "the greatest art in life." For, "he is, as he says, "the greatest artist who leads the best life." The best life is thus obviously the one led by the ascetic who refuses to be enslaved by anti-social purposes or to be pushed by anti-social forces. Every miracle of artistic technique every triumph of art, every national artistic glory is an eloquent testimony to the discipline which denials alone can acquire. If the true significance of the Mahatma's insistence on "the best life" could be understood asceticism would be found to be its essential condition. And, the spiritual implications of asceticism are writ large in the artistic progress of individuals as well as of nations. The discussion about the comparative merits of life, nature and art should after its study appear superfluous.

Artistic Prosperity.

A writer in "The Forum of Education" England says the same thing in a different manner. Whenever the art of a nation tends to become merely secular it appears, he says, "to lose the essential character of its social purpose and fails to retain its position as an integral part of the life of a nation. That is not to say that art cannot be secular, or that there have not been artists—some of the greatest—whose outlook has been purely secular, but it is difficult to find examples of national artistic prosperity where art was not associated in the minds of the people with an expression of that which was spiritual. Greek art after the decline, and European art since the close of the Renaissance, cannot show an artistic integrity comparable with the religious periods." Art in India has seldom been individual or sectional. It has almost always been an art of the people, by the people for the people. They have always considered it as "an expression of that which was spiritual." "The best life" is, therefore, the only thing that can revive their art.

On Trees.

It is not often realised that a considerable number of the evils of our day are only the consequences of the conquest, we brag about, over nature. Outraged nature has her own ways of punishing the insolent behaviour. It is characteristic of the present times that while the growing needs of Industry can command the services of "experts" who are ready to cut through the daily necessities of the poor there should be few who safeguard even their trifling civic rights and amenities. Wide roads and the thundering rush of vehicles are not the sole tests of civic efficiency. The indiscriminate slaughter of trees, for instance, is by no means a procedure justified by the impunity or the rapidity with which it is accomplished. It is true that there is yet no big name before the civic authorities that would compel them to understand the utter stupidity of their vandalism. There is no one to tell them that the trees are not only an artistic necessity but that they are also essential for preserving the moisture in the roads, for preventing the usual dust storms, for protecting the eye-sight of the citizens for affording them shelter and rest, for affording a necessary screen against ugly structures, for relieving statues in the public square and gardens. That is so. But why cannot they for a change sometimes act own their own initiative? Probably, the functionless fountains and the dreary unrelieved vistas of ugly structures are by them considered to be the right thing for the "premier city"!

MR TAIRSEE & CUTCH.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with certain amount of puzzle and amusement the open letters addressed by Mr. Laxmidas R. Tairsee *alias* Bhabha in the Bombay Press addressed to the Governor of Bombay and the Rao of Cutch. Had it not been for his dog-whip to be used by him or on his behalf in the streets of Mandvi and Bhuj which is likely to injure me I should not have minded; but Mandvi is there! and therefore I offer no apology for rising from my Rip-Van-Winkle slumber to think whether I ought not to be in quest of my walking stick about which General Sir Baden Powell used to say *"With a smile on your face and stick in your hand you could walk through the world with safety."*

Does he know that there is no dog-whip in Mandvi as the Cutchi Dhoka (stick) is efficient enough and the true born people of Mandvi, in whose veins pure Bhati or Jadeja blood runs, know when and where to use it, but has my neighbour Bhabha from a non-violent disciple of Gandhiji now grown violent, and if so what kind of morality does he seek?

(1) Is it commercial? (2) Is it journalistic? (3) Is it social? (4) Is it civic? (5) Is it economic? (6) Is it religious? (7) Is it communal? (8) Is it architectural? (9) Is it judicial? (10) Is it political?

He is talking of morality! May I ask him ere he offers a single sou to a Chhaya, be he a Nagar or a Bania out of the treasury of the old old Rattanbai most scrupulously guarded, by my late lamented friend Thackersey Hemraj (blessed be his memory!) whether he has got himself what he would like to call in the language of Bombay, *"enrolled"* as L. R. Tairsee on the record of Cutch, and whether he has got himself recognised as adopted son and legal-heir of Ravji Tairsee before the Rao of Cutch? Could he, therefore, even accept his *Salam* before a recognition? Had I not told him and his friend from one of the Inns of Court of His Imperial Majesty, when they wanted to submit, what they called, a memorial to the Rao on his return from *Kala Pani* that they should not fail to observe all the strict technicalities or formalities? Has he so soon forgotten the squabbles by legal sharks who style themselves legal gentlemen over technicalities? But how can we blame them if even the social rules and etiquette require, that you cannot attend your dinner or a luncheon with a long coat if you are requested to attend with a short coat on? Has he still to learn even this conventionality?

Neither Mandvi nor Bhuj is pestered with a stock-exchange or gifted with a turf club. Having no joint stock company in Cutch whose agent can suck the vitality of a shareholder and no factory inspector of the State who might require to whip Factory Act, the place is uninfected since there are no mill strikes to be handled; and as regards our races whenever we have a fare we present a Pagdi to a successful winner. No question of a challenge to the Stewards on their decision therefore arises there, either on a question of weight or concealment or suppression of material facts. The types of Waghad and Mundra cotton of Cutch are too well-known even in Sewri to deceive or delude a purchaser or sportive official; and therefore his friend, the ex-minister or sportive executive official of Bombay or even the present minister, would not be compelled to introduce a bill for Broach or Surat adulteration there. Sir, I am speaking on cotton, and therefore do not desire to be misunderstood.

When Bapoo's pet treasurer assumes the role and functions of a whip-boy without a word of remonstrance or rebuke from one whom he reveres on his violent suggestion is not the question pertinent? I had never objected to the use of a whip when it became absolutely necessary but Basanti had not set in, and the ethnography of Cutch or Mandvi or of the clan from which he (my Bhabha) once resigned to rejoin, I am sure will tell him, that during the 40 or rather 45 days of Basanti, Mandvi uses a different article for self-protection. Has he forgotten the Surat Congress or the hour of 9 p.m. of the said period of which my Bhabha used to have considerable dread? Does he recollect hearing of the Bhungla play of Cutch Mandvi? Why did he not whip Mr. (now Sir) Enthovan of Government of India for his morality in excluding the Bhungla play of Dewali festivities from his ethnographical records? Was it a fact or a fiction?

Why should Mr. Tairsee invoke the aid of the British Government with whom his cult has non-co-operated? Does he say that Mandvi cannot take care of number one? If so let him say so or state his complaint before any Mandviwalla worth the name? Shall I suggest one in my next in order that he gets redress quicker than the British Judiciary or the Political portfolio can procure it? Will he state his case in plain words in order that idiots like myself can understand what kind of morality he refers to? Does he know the Mandvi saying *"Pipar-ta-poo No' sa nikre' vio"*, viz.:—"Fell down the Peepul tree and was no more."—Yours, etc.,

W. T. HALAI.

42, Bora Bazar Street,
Bombay, Feb. 8.

The Convocation of the Delhi University will take place on the 7th March.—A. P.

MINISTERS' CONFERENCE.

MR. FAZLUL HAQ'S INVITATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

The Hon. A. K. Fazlul Haq, Minister of Education, Bengal, has addressed a communication to Ministers of all Provincial Governments, suggesting the holding of a conference of Ministers at a central place, preferably, Delhi, to discuss the outstanding questions of policy and all matters, which are agitating public mind in India at the present time. He considers it unpardonable if Ministers did not utilize their opportunities to guide political movements in India into well directed channels for the realisation of real self-Government in the country and hopes that an exchange of views between the traders of political thought always tend to a practical solution based on the sound formulation of a policy.

MR. FAZLUL HAQ INTERVIEWED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

With regard to the communication issued to all Ministers of the Provincial Governments in India by the Hon. Mr. Fazlul Haq Minister for Education in Bengal, the latter explained his object in calling such a conference to an Associated Press representative. As one who had been serving his Motherland and whose aim was the realisation of self-government, the Hon. Mr. Haq thought that it was an unpardonable crime to sit idle when the political situation in the country at the present moment was causing anxiety to everybody. He said that the Ministers held a peculiar position in the Government of the country. As the elected members of the Council they were the representatives of the people. By virtue of their office they were in confidence of the officials. They were in fact the connecting link between the people and the Government. There was also one other fact which was above all dispute namely that the people and for the matter of that their leaders, no matter which party they represented, and Ministers were not at variance regarding the realisation of real self-government. His idea in convening a conference of the Ministers and leaders of political thought was to find out the exact political situation and if possible to clear the atmosphere which was now making the real question at issue obscure. When this had been done the Ministers being the medium of communication between the Government and the people would be in a better position to advise the Government as regards the course of action to be followed. The Hon. Mr. Haq was rather confident that the Government would act on the advice of responsible ministers. He was also confident that a Conference such as he proposed was sure to bear fruit and would go a great way to allay the tension of feeling how unhappily existing in certain quarters.

Referring to the notice given by a Swarajists member of the Council of his intention to move a resolution of no-confidence in the Ministers which was disallowed by the president the Hon. Mr. Haq said that he was quite indifferent whether the resolution was discussed in the Council or not. "But certainly" said Mr. Haq, "I will not continue in my office if I do not enjoy the confidence of my countrymen."

MR. MULLICK & BENGAL SWARAJ PARTY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

The "Forward" understands the Bengal Swarajya Party has given a written offer signed by the President of the Party to Hon. Mr. S. N. Mullick, Minister for Local Self-Government that no Swarajists candidate will contest the by-election in South Calcutta Non-Mohomedan Constituency in which Mr. Mullick is a candidate, if Mr. Mullick agrees to accept the Coalition programme drawn up at Delhi. The paper understands that Mr. Mullick has decided to consider the matter until February 13th as the acceptance of the offer would entail his resignation from the Ministry.

THE PEACH-BLOOM OF A PERFECT SKIN

How Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Banish Pimples and Eczema.

For the benefit of those of her sex who are afflicted with skin troubles, Miss Letty Van Wyk, of Ceres, Cape Colony, permits the publication of the following letter. She writes:—

"Some time ago I began to fail in health and my face became blotchy and covered with pimples. Altogether I had a very unhealthy appearance. Several doctors said it was eczema and treated me with medicine and ointment, but alas! the trouble was only aggravated, and the tortures I suffered with the fearful burning and itching gave me no rest.

"I was obliged to give up my music, and in fact I could scarcely do anything with my hands—they were in such a bad state. Then I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after taking two or three bottles the eczema became less irritating. Later the burning inflammation diminished, the sore flesh healed, my general health improved and my skin became clear and healthy. I am now quite well."

Pure rich blood is the secret of the peach-like bloom of a perfect complexion just as it is the secret of perfect health, and to make the blood rich and pure and strong there is nothing like Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These Pills also build up the nerves, strengthen the digestion, regulate the vital functions, invigorate the whole system. Chemists everywhere sell them, at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 per six bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

THE PASSING SHOW IN THE COTTON MARKET.

The strength of what is called the statistical position increases as the season passes. The predicted shortage in the American supply is now an undeniable fact made apparent by the difficulty of buying spots anywhere in the South. The export movement continues surprisingly heavy. It is now about 500,000 bales ahead of last season, writes Mr. Theo. H. Price in "Commerce and Finance" of Jan. 9th.

The Brazilian crop is smaller than had been expected. The East Indian production is also disappointing and there is every indication that all the markets will be bare of cotton in the summer.

Facing an outlook so manifestly bullish one would expect that every consumer of cotton and every user of cotton goods would hasten to purchase his requirements up to the time when the next crop will be available. But the market shows no eagerness on the part of prospective buyers. It has continued to fluctuate within narrow limits. Speculation is conspicuous by its absence and the trade demand is not sufficiently aggressive to raise the price level.

The incongruity between the positive character of the facts and the negative factor of the market is hard to explain, but it may be in part accounted for by the accompanying comparison between the prices of cotton goods and raw cotton now and a year ago.

It will be noticed that although the raw material is more than 10 cents higher than it was a year ago the goods that are made out of cotton show out little if any advance.

These figures may or may not shed some light upon the present and mysterious apathy of the market. They appear to indicate that the manufacturers' margin of profit is so reduced that he cannot afford to take the slightest risk and that while he may be reluctant to shut down he has no inducement to produce in anticipation of the demand.

The same feeling seems to prevail among both the wholesale and retail merchants. The mild winter has left them with large stocks of heavy cotton and woollen goods on hand. Until these are worked off they will buy but sparingly and many have cut prices sharply in an effort to liquidate. There is no congestion or crisis but there is some disappointment and the result is an apathy that seems likely to continue until the whole world becomes convinced that a sufficient production of American cotton has become permanently impossible.

Meantime those who hold the unsold remnant of this year's crop are apparently undisturbed. Many of them insist that it is worth 40 cents and that it will bring that figure before the summer is over. They say they are content to hold it and as the speculative interest in the future market is relatively small there is nothing in sight to put prices up or down until the next crop and its possibilities become calculable factors in the situation.

Cotton and Cotton Goods Prices.

	Jan. 3, 1924	Jan. 3, 1923
Cotton, Middling upland, spot, N. Y.	35.65	26.45
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s.	81/2	81/4
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s.	81/4	8
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s.	8	73/4
Gray goods, 381/2-in., 64x64s.	113/8	103/4
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	121/2	111/2
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	151/2	141/2
Brown sheetings, 3-yd.	161/2	143/4
Brown sheetings, 4-yd.	141/4	123/4
Brown sheetings, standard	171/2	151/2
Ticking, 8-ounce	30	28
Denims, 2.20	271/2	221/2@28
Staple ginghams	19	173/4
Kid finish cambrics	101/2@111/2	81/2@101/2
Dress ginghams	211/2@24	211/2@24
Standard prints	103/4	103/4

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper Rs. 66/10
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84/12
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 93
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/4
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98
5 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/6
5 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/14
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/4
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/12
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 107/12
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/4
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/4
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/8

SHARES.

SHARES.

Market closed steady. The following are the closing rates.

BANKS.

Imperial 1382/8, India 77/8, Central 25/12 and Eastern Bank 72.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 417/8n, Apollo 26/4, Bombay Cotton 580, By-Dyeing 172/8, Bradbury 480, Century 351/4, Central India 473/12, Colaba Land 175, Coorla 135xd, Crescent 227/8, Dawn 575, Edw. Sassoon 215, Elphinstone 48/12, Fazulbhoy 800xd., Finlay 630, F. Petit 1225, Globe 63/12, Gokak 113/12, Ind-Bleaching 177/8, Ind-Malwa 422/8, Jamshed Mfg. 145, Kastoorchand 180, Khatao 235n, Kohinoor 1275, Luxmi Cotton 4900, Madhavarao 50, Mathuradas 325, M. Petit 3685n, Morarji 3900, New Great 501/4, New City 275, Pabani 340, Pearls 528/12 Phoenix 437/8, Shapurji 805, Simplex 321/4, Standard 1600, Swan 780, Swadeshi 473/12, Tata Mill 302/8 and Vishnu Cotton 1800.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 227/8, B. Burma 332/8, B. Burma N. I 73/12 Bk. Burma Pet 6/6, B. Tramway 88/12, Bombay Steam 85, Bundi Cement 9/8, Katni Ord. 82/8, Kafni Defd. 207/8n, New India 12/12 Shivrajpur 40, Tata Iron Ord. 27/8, Tata Iron Defd. 108/12, Tata Hydro 660xd and Scindia Steam 774.

	London, Feb. 12.
Chartered Bank	£ 19 3/4
Hongkong	„ 130
National	„ 44
Eastern	„ 5 5/8
F. & O. Banking Corp.	„ 12 1/4

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 13.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 7/8
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 29/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 15/16
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 31/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/5 1/4
Bank's buying T. T. 1/5
Bank's buying D. D. 1/5 1/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 638
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 708
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 698
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 152
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 146
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 171
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 243
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 167 1/2
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 332
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.29-1/2
London—Paris Frcs. 95.20
London Switzerland Frcs. 24.70
London—Brussels Frcs. 111,00
London—Rome Liras 98.50
London—Berlin Marks .....
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady Market.

	London, Feb. 12.	
Telegraph Transfers	1/5	Firm.
Bar Gold	£ 4-16-1	Steady,
Bar Silver Spot	33 7/8	Quiet.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Feb. 13. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 29/32
Bank Demand	1/4 15/16
Dec. Acceptance 3m/s	..
Fcs. Demand	630
American Dollars	332
Hongkong Dollars	171
Shanghai	243
Japan	152
Singapore	167 1/2

Market—Steady.

	London, Feb. 12.
Rentes %	54
Bar Silver Spot	33 7/8
„ „ 2 months hence	33 3/4

Closing Tone of silver:—India small seller—quiet.
China Sold. Steady,
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.

Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
Interest, 7 day market loans	2 1-2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Feb. 12.
Exchange on London in Paris	9540
„ „ „ Germany	..
„ „ „ „ Italy	9860
Stockholm	16.37
Christiania	32.18
Amsterdam	11.42
Switzerland	24.69
Belgium	10.780 F. 11/2
Athens	25.00
Cuban Sugar March, Sell	30/—

	London, Feb. 12.
Demand Bills	Closed

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Feb. 12.
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 86 3/8+1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	91
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100—1/8
Consols 2 1/2%	56 3/8+1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	45
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	63 +1/4
Govt. Securities 3%	55 1/2
Unchanged.	....

	London, Feb. 12.
Conversion Loan	£ 75 7/16
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 99 1/2
7 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 112

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Feb. 12
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 11/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 13/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
„ „ „ „ 6 m/st	4 3/8
Sentes 5 per cent	22 7,8

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Feb. 13.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 16/4/6
Sovereigns forward, Rs. 16/5/0
Bar gold ready, Rs. 26/6/6
Bar gold forward, Rs. 26/0/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 26/0/9
Bar silver ready, Rs. 82/3/0
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 82/3/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 82/9/0

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Bar gold ready, s. 96-1
Silver ready, d. 33-14
Silver forward, d. 33-12
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady, India sold, China and Continent bought.

GOLD.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Ready :—26—1—0

Fut'a.	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Maha	25—15—3	26—0—9	..	26—0—6
Fagan	25—15—6	26—0—9	..	26—0—6

Feji Mandi.
Maha 0—2—6
Fagan 0—6—6
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay., Feb. 13

Ready :—82—3—0

Futa.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Maha	82—0—0	82—5—0	82—3—0	82—3—0
Fagan	82—6—0	82—11—	82—9—0	82—9—0

Feji Mandi.
Maha 0—12—0
Fagan 1—10—0
Tone—Market Steady,

BOMBAY MARKETS

COTTON.

Feb. 13.

New York market was closed yesterday. Liverpool has been reported 10 to 12 points lower. The market declined on scattered selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' Liverpool friends Messrs. Charles Stewart and Son cable under date 12th February as under:—

"Think prices are near the bottom for the present, unless American markets show much more weakness."

We are unable to account for the recent declining advices from America but that it must be due to outside influences, as there is nothing in the general position of cotton to justify the same. In the circumstances we expect that the depression the other side would prove to be of only a temporary nature and would therefore recommend operators to continue to buy cautiously at the prevailing level of prices as, in our opinion, a recovery should not very long be delayed.

Our market is also easier in sympathy and is further depressed owing to general sentiment being at the moment for lower prices. We, however, do not think that the decline will go much further here, as before long the strength of the statistical position will reassert itself and that we shall see a reaction to a higher level of prices.

The Marwari Bazar opened his afternoon at Rs. 624 i.e. Re 1 1/2 higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening of the session Commission Houses and Offices were free sellers, their offerings being observed by Bull operators, and the prices dropped to Rs. 617. Buying by a prominent Shroff raised the values to Rs. 619 1/2 but the market again gave way to Rs. 618 on scattered selling and closed at Rs. 618 1/2 at 3-30 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 616 1/2 and closed steady at Rs. 620 on buying by Marwari jobbers.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 597 and steadily declined to Rs. 594 in sympathy with the fall in Broach, but again recovered to Rs. 596 on Exporting and Commission Houses buying and closed at Rs. 595 1/2 at 3-30 p.m. Whilst Oomra May opened at Rs. 604 and gave way to Rs. 601 finally closing at Rs. 601 1/2. F. G. Bengal March and May were quoted at Rs. 530 and Rs. 533 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday and the demand was poor. About 1500 bales are reported to have been sold.

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS (3-30 P. M.)

		Bombay, Feb 13
Fully Good Broach	April/May	620
„ Bengal	March	532
„ Bengal	May	534
Fine Oomra	March	597
„ „	May	602 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Description	Super-Fine,	Fine,	F. Good
M. G. Bengal and Sind			
Punjab	570	560	545
M. G. Oomra No. 3	620	610	595
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	650	640	625
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	635	625	610
M. G. Broach	655	645	635
M. G. Mathia	605	595	580
M. G. Khandesh	610	600	585

E. I. C ASSOCIATION.

	Bombay, Feb 13.
Fully Good Broach April/May	617
Fully Good Bengal March	53
Fully Good Bengal May.	533
Fine Oomra March.	595
Fine Oomra May.	601
Good Southerns May June	635

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Feb. 13.

New York market 12th February 1924 was closed.

Liverpool market 12th February 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close.
19.24	Mar.	19.15—09	19.15—69	19.12	—12
19.24	May.	19.14—10		19.12	—12
18.75	Jul.			18.65	—10
16.48	Oct.	16.40—08	16.41—07	16.44	—04
Egyptian.					
22.40	Mar.			22.40	..
20.70	Nov.			20.80	+10

Telegraphic market advices. (1) New York sales futures on Monday last estimated at 225,000.

(2) Small featureless market. Spot sales 8,000 bales.

(3) American cross rate 429 1/2. March highest 19.17, lowest 19.06, range .11 points.

(4) Small market; a little trade fixing call sales.

Alexandria market 12th February 1924.

Previous close 44.65, Delivery March Opening 44. 40 —25

	Liverpool, Feb. 12.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	1,500
„ „ Sales of East Indian	250
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid. Americans Spot fair inquiry.	19.32
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	22.95

Months	Liverpool, Feb. 12. To-day's Price
February	—
March	19.16—08
April	—
May	19.16—08
June	—
July	18.66—09
August	—
September	—
October	16.43—05
November	—
December	—
January	—
February	—

Egyptians) March 22.55 May 22.50

CLOSING PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Feb, 12 To-day's Price
February	19.03—12
March	19.12—12
April	19.11—12
May	19.12—13
June	18.98—10
July	18.63—1[illegible]
August	17.85—0
September	17.02—06
October	16.44— 4
November	16.11— 4
December	16.0 —04
January	15.90—04
February	15.87—04

Tone—Steady

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Months.	Liverpool, Feb 12 To-day's Price
February	22.30—
March	22.40—
April	22.47—
May	22.55—
June	22.61—
July	22.68—
August	22.33+0
September	21.88+05
October	21.18+08
November	20.80+
December	20 5 +20
January	20.50+.0

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS COTTON

	Liverpool, Feb. 12.
M. G. Bengal Good,	13.5
„ „ Fully Good	13. 5
„ „ Fine	13 46
No. 1 Oomra, Good	13 8
„ „ „ Fully Good	14.3
„ „ „ Fine	14.85
M. G. Broach, Good	15.95
„ „ Fully Good	16.35
„ „ Fine	16.75
M. G. Scinde, Good	12.05
„ „ Fully Good	12.95
„ „ Fine	13.35

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET CLOSING PRICES.

	Liverpool, Feb. 12. To-day's prices.	
Cotton Del. Liverpool	M. U. G. O. C. Mar.	19.12—12
	May	19.12—12
	July	18.65—10
	Oct.	16.44—04

WHEAT

London, Feb. 12

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Buyers	44
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs	43/6
AUSTRALIAN:—M./A. Paid buyers	36/6
KARACHI BARLETTA F/M Sellers	32/6
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs, C.I.F M/S Buyers	45
Tone:—Former better inquiry out parts.	
A float to U K	..
Barletta Russo 64 lbs. February	44 1/8

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Feb. 13 6/30 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association—

Ready,	Bagar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	39 0 0	6 7 0
Wheat, White Oawnpore 70-30	38 0 0	6 5 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangia	41 0 0	6 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Oawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed Yellow Oawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 2 0	13 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 12 0	13 4 0
Teelseed, White 86-15	78 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	73 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	70 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	65 0 0	13 18 0
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 6 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0	14 8 0
Mowrasseed	10 4 0	10 8 0
Barley	36 0 0	..
Castorseed	70 0 0	14 0 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	42 0 0	6 2 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	7 1 3	..
Linseed April May	12 15 3	..
Groundnut /Feb./March	71 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 F/M.	15 12 0	..
Gujarat castor seed vishak	6 8 0	..

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 12.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Mar/Apr.	12
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.	13 7/8
Tone—Quieter—Less doing	

JAVA SUGAR.

London Feb. 12.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
Feb. March Sellers	33
July Sellers	27/3
July Sept, Sellers	26/3
Fine White Java C & F. Bombay	
July Sept. Sellers	26/7
Fine White Java C & F. Karachi	
July Sept. Sellers	26/7

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

13th Feb., 1924. 5 p.m.

The market remained steady throughout the whole day, with practically no business doing.

New York 11th Feb. Sugar option bids for 100lbs. March .566, May 5.58, July 5.73 stop. London market firm large business doing, sale of raw Cuban sugar. London terminal quotations sh. 33/9 March 34. 3/4 May 33/3. 3/4 October 27.84. Sale of raw Cuban sugar 5.5/8 cents per lb. Sales total bags 1,00,000. Option March and May both 570. July 5.74.

Java Market was telegraphed by our Java Agent as under:—

"Market firm. Trust refused at 17 guilders for New Season."

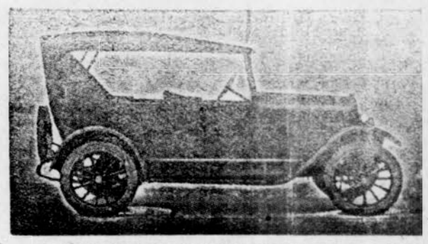
We give the following as to-day's quotations:—

Fine White Java Ready Rs. 28/5 per cwt.
Jan/Feb sh. 32/1 per cwt FBH
Feb/March sh. 32/2 per cwt FBH
June/July sh. 27/4 per cwt FBH
July/Aug/Sept sh. 26/4 per cwt FBH
Continental BRB Beet Ready Rs. 28/3 p.cwt.
Jan/Feb sh. 31/10 per cwt FBH

To-days offake for local consumption is 2700 bags.

"RUGBY" A REAL CAR

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day



Rs. 3,000 with battery Ignition

Rs. 3,250 with magneto Ignition.

Both with self-starter.

5 SEATER TOURING

FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co., Ltd.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram: "DIAMOTO" Phone No. 21717.

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 12.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure B sis Bags
„ A/M Sellers £ 19 3/4
Tone—Sellers offering at less money—Demand quiet.
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked Spot Net
„ Months Jan./Apr. Sellers 41/3
„ Buyers, etc. May/Aug. Paid 38/3

METALS.

	London, Feb. 12.
English Best Selected Copper	£ 64 1/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	„ 62 5/8
Copper Braziers	„ 82 1/2
Yellow Metal	„ 7 13/16
Hard Spelter Nominal	„ 30 1/2
Corrugated sheets	£ 18 7/16

	London, Feb. 12
TIN BLOCK	£ 269 3,8

BRASS.

	Bombay, Feb 13 per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	2/4	65 0 0
Brass	1/	65 0 0
Brass	1 1/4	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/2	66 0 0
Brass	1 3/4	67 0 0
Brass	2	68 0 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Feb 13. per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	72 0 0
Copper	1/	73 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	73 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	76 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	76 0 0
Copper	2/	76 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		81 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		69 0 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass Metal 3/4 to 1		84 12 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		85 8 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		75 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		73 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

	Bombay, Feb 13 per lb	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand — —	No. 14 1/2	1 0 0
Kilachand — —	No. 20 1/2	1 2 3
Currimbhai — —	No. 14 1/2	0 15 9
Elphinstone — —	No. 12 1/2	..
David — —	No. 10 1/2	0 15 6
Shapurji — —	No. 10 1/2	0 15 3
Trikamdas — —	No. 10 1/2	0 15 3
Sattara — —	No. 10 1/4	0 15 6
Shapurji — —	No. 8 1/2	0 13 0
Lighthouse — —	No. 6 1/2	0 13 0
Japan — —	No. 40/1	1 14 0
Japan — —	No. 42/2	2 2 3
Japan — —	No. 20	1 3 5
Japan — —	No. 32	1 10 6

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 13

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on Feb. 12, 1924.

Cotton	23187 Bales.
Wheat	11078 Qrts.
Linseed	4503 „
Rape, etc.,	5382 „
Gingellyseed	7416 „
Poppyseed	65 „
Groundnuts	1483 „
Castorseed	6892 „
Rice	5911 „
Myrabolams	2804 „
Cottonseed	15944 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	4123 „
Juwas	4288 „
Masur	Nil
Barley	1064
Bajri	3435 „
Oosl	1668 Tins

2 Days total.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

A very steady tone in jutes pervaded the market and there was a slight give in prices for Howrah and Clive after the opening rates steadied up again on speculative buying the higher priced shares were full firm and buyers did not find it easy to get on.

Cotton showed no changes to record.

Coal:—Prices continue to keep rather steady with a very fair enquiry existing for Kesoonda, Sendra, Ghusick, North Damuda and New Beerbhoom. Burrakur however was easier.

In teas little business is doing with the range of prices fully maintained.

In miscellaneous beyond some demand for Indian Standard Wagon and Indo Burma Tin, little interest was taken in this section.

Government securities remain unaltered in values.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent, Government Paper 66/8 S I, 5 per cent Bonds 97/8 S I, 5 per cent War Loan 1929 47 93, 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 98/2 S I, 5½ per cent War Bonds 1925 103/14 S I, 6 per cent Bonds 1926 101 S I, 6 per cent Bonds 1927 101/6 S I, 6 per cent Bonds 1930 102/2 S I, 6 per cent Bonds 1932 104/8 S I, 6 per cent U P Bonds 1929 41 101/4 S I.

Banks:—Central Bank 26 exam div, Imperial Bank conv 348 S I, Imperial Bank fully paid 1550.

Railways:—Buktiarpur Bihar Lt Railway 7/2 S I, Mymensing Bhairab Bazar Railway Guaranteed 70/8 S I.

Cotton:—Bengal Nagpore Cotton 25 S I, Dunbar 1/8, Keoraim 5/8.

Jutes:—Auckland 151 S I, Barangore 124 S I, Belvedere 450 S I, Birla 7/8, Budge Budge 426 S I, Cheviot 247, Clive 26/2 S I, Delta 460 S I, Empire 45, Fort William 265, Howrah 35/6, Kukamchand ord 3/4 Dor Pref 24 disc, Kamarnaty 402, Kankinarran 406 S I, Kelvin 107/8 S I, Khuinoo 864/8, Lansdowne 252 S I, Lawrence 462 S I, New Central 499, Orient 180, Presidency 6/8, Standard 347 S I, Union 430 S I, Waverley 7/12.

Coal:—Adjai 336, Baraboni 12/8, Bolompore 3, Burrakur 37/4, Chusick and Muslia 20/12, Gopalchuck 16/8, Kesonda and Nayadee 24, Norta Damuda 7/4 odd lot, Phularitand 2/8, Raneegunge 31/8, Royal 2, Sendra 22/4 Sudamain 2, Talcher 7/8, Union 13/10 c d.

Miscellaneous:—Orissa Cements 1/8, Brit. Engineering 3/14, Indian St. Wagon ord 21, Indian St. Wagon pref 24, Burma Corpn 7/2, Burma Finance 2/6, B I, Coorn ord 5/10, B I Corpn defd 7 S I, Howrah Oil 14, Nahapeet Jute Pressing 1/13, New Savan Sugar 8/8, Saimastpore Sugar 8/8.

Tea Companies:—Bhatkawa 63, Dimakusi 25/4, Huldibari 32/4, New Chumta 46/8, Sajoi 21 S I, Sarugaon 14 S I, Ai Seanulli 30/4, Debentures 5 per cent Port William Jute debs 94, 5 per cent Indian Central Navgn debs 76/8, 8 per cent Howrah Jute debs 105.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer is one shilling five and fifteen sixteenth pence and demand is one shilling four and thirtyone thirtyone thirtysecond pence.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

The Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay writes:—

There were no allotments at the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State for India on Tuesday the 12th February 1924, total amount of tenders being Rs. 41,10,000 of which all were rejected.

Rs. 50 lakhs will be offered for sale next week.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
F.	8	1 18	29 3	7 35	17 0
		13 31	27 3	6 12	17 1
W.	13	3 44	25 2	10 46	19 0
		27 15	24 2	23 0	21 11
Th.	14	4 29	24 6	11 52	19 2
		18 52	24 2		
S.	17	8 36	24 6	3 27	21 0
		22 4	26 9	15 3	17 9
M.	18	9 32	25 5	4 13	20 1
		22 37	27 8	15 50	17 0
Tu.	19	10 10	26 2	4 50	19 3
		23 12	28 6	16 32	16 3

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 13.

SS Ormistan, Inglis, Mauritius.
S S Barrie, Davis, Ballapepan.
S S Barala, Miller, Busreh.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Brenta, Carvincich, Trieste.
S S Ryokai Maru, Murata, Kobe.
S S Chinkoa, Johnson, Calcutta.
S S Bamora, Baird, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Barala for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Armistan for Hongkong.
Steamer City of Harvard for Liverpool.
Steamer Nile for New York.

S S Ormiston:—The A Nimazi steamer Ormistan 3229 tons, Captain A Inglis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Barala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barala, 1578 tons, Captain Miller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Brenta:—The Lloyd Triestino Company's steamer Brenta, 3319 tons, Captain, A Carvincich, will sail to-day from harbour for Trieste, with a general cargo.

S S Ryokai Maru:—The O S K steamer Ryokai Maru, 2872 tons Captain S Murata, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Bamora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bamora, 1878 tons, Captain S K Baird, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Chinkoa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Chinkoa, 3295 tons, Captain F S Johnson, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, February 13.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 Wartenfels 3768, K'chi N F, Graham & Co
2 Malwa, 5904, London 16-2, M M & Co.
3 City of Harvard 4410, L'pool, 23/2 K N and Co.
4 Randerkerk 3623, Cal. N F, E D Sassoon and Co.
5 Piave 4634, N.F., Graham & Co.
6 Mandalay 5190, K'chi 15-2 M M & Co.
9 King Frederick 3307 Dunkirk N F T M and Co.
10 Karoa 3667 Durban, 20/2, M M & Co.
11 Genova, 4207 Genova 15-2 M Italiana.
15 Piave 4684, Barcelona, 12/2, Graham & Co.
17 Reubens 2576, Genoa, 12/2, Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Brenta 3319 Venice 12/2 L Triestino.
1 & 11 Borneo Maru 4264, Kobe, 15/2, O S Kaisha.
2 Olympia 3266 Glasgow 21/2 Graham and Co.
3 Bamora 1878 P. Gulf 14/2 M M and Co
4 Vasna 2043, Busra 15/2 M M & Co.
5 Ryokai Maru, 2564, Kobe, 14/2, O S Kaisha
9 Cl. Sinclair 3291 U K 18/2 J F and Co.
14 Jeypore 3209 Kobe 20/2, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Silvio Pellico 530, K'chi 16/2 L Triestino.
D & E Romeo 3236, Colombo, 17/2 F F C & Co
F Ormara 2972, Rangoon, N.F., M M & Co.
N Himalaya Maru 3187, Kobe, N F. O S Kaisha.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

China due about 22nd February, Agent P and O S N Co.
S S Caledonia due about 28th February Agents P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 14th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanha due about 21st March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 28th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 4th April Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 11th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co
Delta, due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 2nd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia, due about 9th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea, due about 16th May Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 23rd May Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 30th May Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Manola due about 15th February, Agent B I S N Co.
Matiana due about 29th February, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Catalia due about 24th February, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Valencia due about 19th February, Agents K N Co.
City of Simla due about 9th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 17th March, Agent W and A Graham Co
City of Calcutta due about 18th March Agent K N Co.
California due about 19th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Karachi due about 29th March, Agent K N Co.
Clan Kenneth due about 23rd February, Agent J F Co.
Croxteth Hall due about 15th February Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 9th April, Agent W and A Graham and Co.
City of Paris due about 19th April Agents K N Co.
Massilia due about 22nd April, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpore due about 9th April Agent K N Co.
Clan Maclean (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
Clan Mackinlay due about 28th February. Agent J F Co.
Circassia due about 11th May Agent W and A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 24th May Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 24th May Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 8th June Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Tannenfels due about 20th February, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Reichenfels due about 12th March Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Streetfkerk due about 15th February, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Hoogkerk due about 8th March Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Bovenkerk due about 25th March Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM CHRISTIANIA.

Overe due about 15th February Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Hindoo (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 18th February, Agent L T Co.
Nippon due about 25th February Agent L T Co.
Germania due about 15th March Agent L T Co.
Prisna due about 18th March Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Castelporziano due about 21st February Agent M Italiana.
Aquileia due about 5th March Agent M Italiana.
Capodemonte due about 22nd March Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Manchester Exchange due about 23rd February, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Lahore due about 15th March Agent F F Campbell Co.
Jalapa due about 17th February, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Hakodate Maru due about 24th February Agent N Y K.
Moji Maru due about 14th February Agent N Y K.
Alps Maru due about 1st March Agent O S K.
Andes Maru due about 12th March Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Mirzapore due about 24th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Soudan due about 5th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Alipore due about 15th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 4th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Duns Law (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Saragola due about 23rd February, Agent B I S N Co.
Karapara due about 8th March Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

February, 13.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—6660 cwt rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus; 6 cases Personal effects, Greaves Cotton.

S S Olympia for Marseilles.—2000 cwt. ginglly seed, Louis Dreyfus; 2000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus.

City of Harvard for Dunkirk:—2000 cwt. groundnuts, Strauss and Co.

S S King Fredrick for Hull:—12000 cwt. linseed, Volkart Bros.; 2000 cwt. castor seed, Louis Dreyfus.

S S Waterfels for Hamburg:—22000 cwt. ground nut oil cakes, L. Borahmji.

S S Malvala for Dunkirk:—1750 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S S Genoa for Genoa:—11 bales silk waste, Jafrio Co. 110 bales cotton raw, Langley and Sons.

S S Genoa for Barcelona:—500 bales cotton raw, The Bombay Co.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong:—555 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David, 67 cwt sandal wood powder, S H Trikamdji.

S S Sicilia for Shanghai:—145 lbs. Fox skins, Ebrahim A.; 200 bales cotton raw, C. Somanji; 1600 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Jeypore for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, Shamji Hemraj;

S S Jeypore for Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.;

S S Jeypore for Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton rw, Volkart Bros.

S S Jeypore for Moji:—100 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Rayzal Maru for Kobe:—12 bales, cotton raw, Alli Bros.

S S Borneo Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Borneo Maru for Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Borneo Maru for Genoa:—110 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Borneo Maru for Moji:—750 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Silvio Pellico for Venice:—125 bales, cotton raw, Hallinda Cotton T. Co.; 85 bales cotton raw, B Meyer Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, Gorio Ltd.

S S Malva for Barcelona:—500 bales cotton raw The Bombay Co.

S S Himalaya Maru for Osaka:—2600 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.;

S S Himalaya Maru for Kobe:—4000 bales, cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Himalaya Maru for Moji:—100 bales, cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Una for Yokkaichi.—700 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, February 13.

S S City of Yokohama from Liverpool. Agents K Nixon and Co.:—6520 bundles steel hoops, 75 cases biscuits, 6259 bundles G C sheets, 225 bundles yellow metal sheets, 150 pulleys, 80 bundles copper rods, 56 cases tallow, 47 barrels Tallows, 3141 plates hard spelter, 23 drums sulphur paste, 1289 casks china clay, 155 loose weights, 5 kegs weights, 6 casks weights, 21 bales paper, 451 bales newspaper 2570 kegs paint, 93 drums paint, 20 kegs grease, 105 cases colour, 204 drums oil, 141 cases soap, 125 boxes soap, 310 drums caustic soda, 50 drums lubg. oil, 429 pieces iron bars, 33 bundles cotton banding, 50 boxes Tin plates, 24 boxes switches, 21 cases pickers, 23 cases pickers, 150 cases beer, 316 bundles ash plates, 45 cases ale, 98 cases cigarettes, 85 dj bags iron washers, 82 bundles rings, 408 tyres, 2041 bundles springs, 700 springs, 300 coils wire, 226 cases cotton, 100 cases cotton yarn.

From Glasgow:—170 bales cottons, 10 bales cotton yarn, 90 bales newspapers, 68 bales paper, 37 cses sewing cotton reels, 182 kegs paint, 2011 pipes, 500 bundles G C sheets 21 casks pitch, 33 cases wine, 1.18 cases whiskey, 700 pieces screw couplings, 5252 plates spelter 100 drums disinfectant fluid, 135 hheds ale, 50 cases beer, 321 tubes, 1204 bundles steel..

S S Barjora from Basra. Agents—M M and Co.: 1001 bags wheat, 13000 baskets wet dates.

From Mohamerah:—415 bundles wet dates, 51 bags Gum, 62 bales cotton, 71 bundles drugs 35 bags dry fish.

From Bushire:—23 bags attaree, 27 bundles goats skin, 175 bags almonds, 279 bags almonds Kernels, 159 bags gum, 55 bales cotton 41 bags rasins, 13 bags specie.

From Bahrein:—2 tins gold coins, 2 bundles gold coins, 50 bundles specie.

From Lingah:—30 bundles specie.

From Henjam:—1 tin Pearls.

From Bunder Abbas:—2 bundles specie, 17 bundles rose buds, 137 bags almonds, 191 jottas cotton, 20 bags almond seeds, 307 bags rasins, 11 bags hgs.

From Muscat:—1640 bags dry dates, 55 boxes wet dates, 114 crates pomegranets.

From Mangrol:—22 bags mustard seed

From Karachi.—641 bales cottons.

From Veraval:—1 bundle specie.

S S Varela from Karachi, Basra. Agents M M and Co.:—1 bundle specie, 6 boxes specie, 605 bags scrap brass, 1003 baskets wet dates, 30 empty gas cylinders.

From Karachi:—92 bags pista, 1 bags specie, 985 bales cotton.

S S Ormara from Calcutta. Agents M M and Co.:—2305 bags rice, 250 bags sockets, 823 packages sockets, 900 packages sole plates, 300 bags sole plates, 1600 packages tubes, 150 cases tubes, 100 bags tubes, 1300 packages saddlers, 40 packages washers, 23 bundles brass tubes, 30 drums ink 56 empty Iron drums, 220 bags betel nuts, 101 packages braces iron angles 50 packages steel angles, 50 bundles old patch pockets, 97 bags construction stores, 31 bundles hemp, twine, 63 cases medicines, 556 bles old gunnies, 207 bales hessian cloth, 35 bales pute twine, 13 cases cigarettes, 121 crates, security roofing, 15 barrels mineral grease, 77 kegs red lead, 411 H/c Tea, 343 chests Tea, 169 F/C Tea.

From Madras.—152 bales cotton waste, 42 bales cloth cuttings, 11 bales cotton cloth.

From Alleppey:—100 bags Poonac, 37 bags copra, 23 rebbins copra.

From Cochin:—414.0 bricks, 149 kollies Hooka shells, 200 baskets ginger.

From Calicut:—92 bags Cocoanuts, 426 pieces scantling, 129 bags turmeric, 96 bags copra, 173 baskets ginger, 82 bags pepper, 20 bundles venzawood bark, 11 bundles coir yarn.

From Badagora:—2788 bags copra, 367 bags cocoanuts.

From Tuticorin.—100 chests Tea.

S S Bamora from Basra. Agents M M and Co.:—2044 bags wheat, 6964 baskets wet dates, 799 bundles rash dates, 82 bags old metal, 113 bags beans.

From Bunder Abbas:—65 bales cotton, 33 jottas assofotida, 5 bundles specie, 97 bags Pistoce, 156 bags almonds, 29 bundles row buds, 37 bags gum, 12 bags attaree.

From Muscat: 8 bundles specie, 627 bags sardnies, 469 baskets wet dates, 112 crates pomgranets, 1622 bags dry dates, 11 bundles doilers.

From Jask:—717 bags mattoots.

From Beherein:—65 bundles cotton, 3 bundles specie.

From Mohammemerah.—629 bundles wet dates.

From Charbar:—1056 bundles siffy mats.

From Gwadoor:—744 bundles siffy mats, 50 bundles dry fish, 15 bundles prawns

From Karachi:—125 bundles wet dates.

S S Golconda from Rangoon. Agents M M and Co.:—37700 bags rice, 25311 bundles and pieces Teak wood. 72 bales cotton, 196 cases Cutch, 125 bundles gum.

From Tuticorin.—146 cases Tea.

S S Gondora from Java. Agents M M and Co.:—22073 bags sugar, 105 drums arrack 20 half drums arrack, 79 casks tallow, 73 piper tallow.

CAUSE LISTS.

(THURSDAY, February 14,)

BEFORE HON'BLE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.
LONG CAUSES.

3872-21—Surajmal and Co., Raghunath Hirachand a firm vs. Lalchand Boridas and ors., Amin and D. Pt. Hd.

REMANDED SUIT.

26-20.

3012-22—Rustomji and Gin, Ahmed Saheb Dapsaheb Kadre vs. Dohaiya Harsey and ors., Shamrao M. and H.

2424-21—N. C. Dalal and Co., Hirachand Manekchand vs. Ambalal Virchand, M. B. Chothia and Co.

3011-19—Mulla and Mulla, Jamshedji Rustomji Vakharia a firm vs. Deosey Chelsey, Little and Co.

3855-20—N. C. Dalal and Co., Jivalal Ujamsey and Co. a firm vs. N. Bhuta and and Co., Dikshit M. and Co.

85-20—Payne and Co., Wadhumal Oodharam vs. The Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. and ors., Little and Co. in person Matubhai J. and M., Meewanji K. and Co.

3761-21—Surveyor and Co., Lakumidas Mulji vs. Dahji Khimji a firm and ors., Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

55-17—Captain and V., Bai Chandanbai widow vs. Jamnabai widow and ors., Khambatta and Co., Malvi M R. and Co.

418-22—Mahubhai and Co., Jamnadas Vithaldas and Co. vs. Abdul Gani Haji Ahmed. Merwanji K. and Co.

901-21—Mulla and Mulla, Nagottam Tulsidas and anr. vs. Bhagwandas Tulsidas Mody and ors., Edgelow G. W. and Co.

4507-21—Mulla and Mulla, Bhikaji Chimanlal a firm vs. Govindji Damodar a firm, Motichand and D.

2536-21—Sabnis G. and Co., Mahomed Ebrahim Mahomed Hassan vs. Mahomed Miya Abdul Kadar M. B. Chothia and Co.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE (RENT SUIT.)

4031-23—Khandwalla and Chh Mathuradas Vishram and another—Bhikabhai Virchand

LONG CAUSES.

263-20—Mehta D. and L., Keshavji Tulsidas vs. Jamshedji Desai and anr., Mulla and Mulla.

1925-19—Mulla and Mulla, Ddalji Bomasji Palia vs. The Emperor Edward Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd., Wacha G. and Co.

3659-19—Meewanji K and Co—Abdul Husein Mahomedally Chhedawalla Babuji Nanji and others—Payne and Co.

3689-19—Tyabji D. and Co., Radhakisan Rajnujiwan vs. Kurji Hiraji Nazom Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

203-20—Ardeshir H. D. and Co., Khimji Hirji Kayani vs. Radhakisan Ramjiwan, Tyabji D. and Co.

294-20—Mahubhai and Co., Mathuradas Bhawant and Co. a firm vs. Madhna Ladak Merwanji K. and Co.

296-20—Dapuntary F. and D., Sakarchand Talakchand a firm vs. Manilal Ratanchand, N. C. Dalal and Co

527-20—Tyabji D. and Co., Bai Mani widow vs. Kishandas Trikamdas Mangaldas, Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

383-20—Motichand and Co., Raghunal Budhsingh vs. C. Pestonji Reshavlal a firm and ors., N. C. Dalal and Co.

384-20—Dapntary F. and D., M. Nagarsheth Sons a firm vs. Nanchand Raichand a firm and anr., Menta D. and I.

401-20—Shamrao H. and M., The Official Assignee vs. Vasudeo Govind Godgil and anr., Malvi M R. and Co.

413-20—Smetman B. and L., Anbonai Chagla and Co. a firm vs. Jaher Jivraj, Matubhai J. and M.

428-20—Merwanji K. and Co., Premchand Vrajlala a firm vs. Mathuradas Muljarji a firm, Ferreria Val. Bhimji and Co.

488-20—M. C. Gokhale, Bai Vilaibhai vs. Ganpat Pandu, F. K. Dadachanji.

505-20—Payne and Co., Haji Noormahomed a firm vs. Abdulrehman Essabhoy, Hiralal and Co.

601-20—Merwanji K. and Co., Bai Prabha Laxmi widow vs. Ardeshir H. D. and Co., Muncherena Rustomji Katpitia.

641-20—Hiralal and Co., Abdool Hussain Essaji Harianawala vs. Hussenalli Abdullabhai Mulla and Mulla.

651-20—Captain and V., Rupchand Chhaganlal a firm vs. Judermal Sagarmal a firm, Unwala F. and F.

662-20—Ardeshir H. D. and Co., M. Khaleel Shirazi and Co. a firm vs. Haji Shaikh Mahomed Shuetry and Co. a firm, Daphtary F. and D.

671-20—Khandwalla and Co., Sangidas Jeeram vs. Goswami Shri Gokulnathji Maharaj, Merwanji K. and Co.

693-20—Payne and Co., Saleh Mahomed Haji Ahmed vs. Haji Musa Haji Ebrahim Captain and V.

718-20—Dubash and Co., Woolcombe Bros. and Co. vs. Ratansey Deokaran, Ferreira and Val.

721-20—Mehta D. and L., Narandas Dwarkadas a firm vs. Edalji and Sorabji a firm, Mulla and Mulla.

726-20—Daphtary F. and D., Doongersey Rawji and Co. a firm vs. Zuhra Begum widow, Payne and Co.

759-20—Shrog and Vacha, Nadirshaw Hormusji Bamboat vs. Wamanrao Bapuji Kirtikar and ors., Shamrao M. and H. Payne and Co.

766-20—N. C. Dalal Co., Chhotubhai Chunibhai vs. Keshrichand Rupchand, Daphtary F. and D.

912-20—Mulla and Mulla, Furdunji Khurshedji Mody and Sons a firm vs. Jacob Benjamin, Dastur and Co.

843-20—Daphtary F. and D., Karsandas Mulji a firm vs. Shantilal Bholabhai a firm, Motichand and D.

929-20—Mehta L. and Co., Keshavji Rowji vs. Chandulal Manilal a firm, Ferreira and Val.

999-20—Malvi M. R. and Co., Ranji Ratanji and Co. a firm vs. Motilal Mulchand a firm, Sanderdas and Co.

1018-20—Captain and V., Gurdas Bhagwandas a firm vs. Khatri Dahoodh Gopardas. Amin and Desai.

1050-20—Raghavayya N. and Co., Kothamurya Dakshayya a firm vs. Theater Chartered Bank, N. C. Dalal and Co.

1055-20—Shivdasani D. and Co., Haji Ebrahim Haji Suleman and ors. vs. Gulam Husain Ismail and ors., Menta D. and L.

1105-20—F. K. Dadachanji, Gani Jan Mohamed vs. K. J. Mistry, N. D. Bhat.

1151-20—Dikshit M. and Co., Bai Mahomad Tyeb vs. Aishabai widow and ors., M. B. Chothia.

1153-20—N. C. Dalal and Co., Lilabai widow vs. R. B. Sunderdass Narandas, Chitnis M. and Co.

1154-20—Meewanji K. and Co., Walji Shamji and Co. a firm vs. Lederam Premsukhdas a firm, Sunderdas and Co.

1162-20—Arsiwalla H. D. and Co., Mohamad Osman and Co. vs. Jamnadas Laxmidas a firm, Patel and Eze.

1175-20—Captain and V., The Union Bank of India Ltd. vs. Sangovind Harmukhdas, Mehta and Mehta.

1187-20—Little and Co., Major John Charles Gammon vs. Kasturbhai M. Nagarsheth, Daphtary F. and D.

1205-20—Captain and V., Ebrahimji Radhoobai Motiwala vs. Esmailji Ebrahimji, Chitnis M. and K.

1236-20—Purshotamdas and Co., Haji Sulaiman Haji Gulam Hussin vs. Jamerali Mahomed Karimbhai, Motichand and D.

1259-20—Matubhai J. and M., Amulakhchand Mohanlal vs. Ishwardas Mobanlal Mody and anr., Motichand and D.

1271-20—Chitnis M. and K., Ismailji Ibrahimji vs. Ibrahimji Kadar, Captain and V.

1298-20—Tyabji D. and Co., Shamji Vallabhji vs. Manavirprasad Surajprassad, Ferreira and Val.

ROYAL COMMISSION AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 13.

The Royal Commission on the Public Services resumed sitting today at the Council Chamber. The proceedings were again private and all the witnesses examined gave evidence in camera. The following are the witnesses who were examined to-day:—Mr. R.B. Beckett I.C.S., Secretary, Municipal Committee, Lahore, Col. G.K. Walker C.I.E., O.B.E., Principal, Lahore Veterinary College with M. W. Taylor, Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology, Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore, Mr. A.T. Stowell, representative of superior revenue establishment, Indian State Railways with Mr. K. Preston, Railway Technical Officers' Association and Major R.N. Burn R.E. representative of R.E. Officers' of Civil (Railway) Employ.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 12th Feb. 1924

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.920	in.
Temperature of air	73.2	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	62 5	"
Dew point	54.1	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	52.%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0 0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	82.6	"
Minimum " "	65.2	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,E,ENE,NNW,	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 173	

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.
(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, Feb. 13,

	Rs.	A.	P.
Khadi —			
Textile	1	2	3
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone	1	2	0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches—			
Standard per lb.	1	9	0
Century per lb	1	8	0
Hindustan per lb	1	9	6
Fazalbhai per lb	1	9	0
Textile per lb	1	9	0
Phoenix per lb	1	8	6
Pearl per lb	1	9	0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb. ..	1	7	0
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb. ..	1	9	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	8	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Pearl per lb.	1	7	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Longcloth:—× Quality.			
Rachael per lb.	1	9	0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	3
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40.			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	8	0
Century (Bugle) per lb. ..	1	6	9
Bombay Cotton	1	7	0
Peshwan ..	1	6	0
Hearts Brand ..	1	6	0
Salita:—			
Pabaney per lb.	1	5	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	7	
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	10	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb. ..	1	10	3
Dhooties 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	8	9
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb. ..	1	8	9
Check 5 lb. Grey Drill :—			
Standard per piece	6	14	0
Phoenix per piece	6	14	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	14	0
Hindustan per piece	7	0	
Check 5 1/2 lb Grey Drill :—			
Pearl per piece	7	10	0
Bleached Check :—			
Kasturchand per piece	8	4	0
Bombay United per piece ..	8	2	0
Black Check 5 lb:—			
Textile per piece..	9	8	0
E. D. Rachael per piece ..	8	8	0
Gabrun No, 5124: —			
Gabrun no			
Pearl	13	2	0
Hindustan	13	2	0

CALCUTTA MURDER CASE.

PLEA OF INSANITY REJECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

Evidence was adduced on behalf of the defence. The accused's cousin Jnanendra Nath Saha, deposed that his grandfather suffered from asthma. His uncle suddenly left home some years ago and had not been heard of since then. His aunt suffered from asthma and her daughter killed herself by drowning. Witness's sister was not sane and she attempted to kill her son. Witness's brother twice attempted to commit suicide and his other brother committed suicide. Accused's father was not a normal man. He used to get fits or temper. Accused's mother was known as a mad woman. The accused's elder brother was not quite normal. His second brother was half insane and his fourth brother is an idiot.

The accused suffered from convulsion. While seven years old, accused got a hurt on his head and at eleven he got another hurt on the head and became unconscious and showed signs of derangement of the brain.

Some neighbours, schoolmates and the teacher of the accused deposed to peculiar habits of the accused.

Dr. Girindra Sikhar Bose, M. D., and D. Sc., examined said that his thesis in D. Sc. was abnormal psychology. He made a special study of mental diseases and wrote a book on the subject. He was the University lecturer on abnormal psychology. Witness had examined the accused for an hour physically and found his muscular system and chest abnormal. The accused's intelligence and memory were normal but he had a delusion, thinking that he received calls from the motherland. The witness further said the accused answered questions rationally. If the trial went on the accused would be able to follow most points but he would get excited when the call of disembodied spirits came. The accused's delusion was that the mother country called on him to rescue her and when that call came he lost his appetite and sleep.

The jury unanimously found that the accused was of sound mind and capable of making his defence.

The trial will commence to-morrow.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE RECORDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

The trial of Gopinath Saha who is charged with the murder of Mr. Ernest Day in Chowringhee on January 18th and with culpable homicide not amounting to murder began at the High Court session to-day before Mr. Justice Pearson and a special jury composed of one European and eight Indians.

The standing counsel in opening the case said that on January 12th the whole of Calcutta was staggered by the news of the brutal murder of Mr. Ernest Day, an assistant in Messrs. Kilburn and Co. Mr. Day was shot a little after eight in the morning in broad daylight and in one of the best known thoroughfares of Calcutta. Mr. Day was out on a morning walk and was looking at one of the shop windows when suddenly the accused fired at him with an automatic pistol. The first two shots missed him but the third shot hit him and he fell down. The accused leisurely walked away but soon came back, stood over Mr. Day's prostrate body and fired four or five shots at his head. Having done that the accused ran away. While he was escaping, a taxi driver tried to catch the the accused but was shot at and seriously wounded. The accused then came into Park Street and saw a motor car standing. The accused boarded the car and asked the chauffeur to drive on. The chauffeur refused and accused shot at him but he was not seriously wounded. The accused continued to run followed by a crowd. The accused was firing recklessly at his pursuers and a bullet hit one man. The accused next got on the footboard of a tomtom but was seized by Mr. Ogg and the pistol was taken away.

In his pocket was found a revolver of Belgium make, both pistol and revolver being in perfect working order. In his pocket were found forty-three live cartridges and three magazines which fitted the pistol and revolver.

Some evidence has been given of the motive of the accused. Whatever the motive might have been, patriotic or otherwise, it was absolutely immaterial. If the accused's intention was to kill and by mistake he killed a wrong man, then it was culpable homicide. The accused himself said before the Magistrate that he intended to kill not Mr. Day but Mr. Tegart, Commissioner of Police, whom he regarded as an enemy of the country. There was no question that the accused had sufficient understanding to know what was right and wrong but was trying to justify his wrong by a higher motive that he had shot an enemy of his country. If the accused had that understanding the plea of insanity could not prevail. In this case there was certianly no room for doubt having regard to the statement of the accused.

In a spirit of bravado the accused said I am sorry I killed an innocent man. I wanted to kill Mr. Tegart.

The evidence was then called on behalf of the Crown.

OBITUARY.

SIR AHMED THAMBI MERCAIR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 13.

News has reached here of the death of the Hon. Sir Ahmed Thambi Mercair, a member of the Council of State at his residence in Negapatam last night.

SCRUPLES AGAINST SWARAJ CREED.

MR MULLICK'S EXPLANATION OF HIS ATTITUDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

With reference to the offer of the Swaraj Party not to oppose the Hon. Mr. Mullick in the by-election in Calcutta (south) general constituency if the Minister agreed to the Delhi coalition programme, the correspondence between Mr. Mullick and Mr. C. R. Das is published showing that on February 10th the Minister accepted the Delhi Coalition Programme in its entirety but Mr. Das subsequently gave him a further statement outlining this programme and the principle underlying it, as applied to the Bengal Council. Mr. Mullick wrote yesterday stating that he could not accept it. He stated that he was unable to subscribe to Mr. Das's proposition that as soon as the Coalition Party at Delhi declared there had been no response or insufficient response to the demand for a round table conference, they would be justified in adopting a policy of obstruction in the Bengal Council. Mr. Mullick considered the question of obstruction in the Bengal Council could arise only if a situation arose here similar to that contemplated in the Delhi programme. Mr. Mullick also could not assent to the proposition that on all matters affecting the fundamental rights of the people he should act according to the decision of the majority of elected members of the Council. He gave an assurance, however, that in any matter involving fundamental issues he would resign from the Council if he found he could not act according to the views or wishes of his constituency. To go beyond that would be tantamount to accepting the Swaraj creed which he could not possibly do.

KHADI BOARD.

NEXT MEETING AT DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SABARMATI, Feb. 13.

The next meeting of the All-India Khadi Board will take place at Delhi in the premises of the Gadodia stores, near Clock Tower, on the 27th instant at 4 p.m. The Provinces which have not sent up the information asked for in the circular letter of the 8th January last are requested to do so in time, so that the Board may be able to consider them in the coming meeting.

FOUR & HALF LACS FOR MEDICAL RELIEF.

CONDITIONAL DONATION TO GOVT.

A meeting of the subscribers of the Prince of Wales Reception Fund was held on Tuesday evening at the Corporation Hall to consider the question of donating the balance of Rs. four lacs fifty thousand for the purpose of constructing a hospital for 80 beds in the compound of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital to be called after the Prince of Wales. Among those present were Sir Cawasji Jehangir Barf, Mr. Iswerdas Laksumidas, Sir Temulji B. Nariman, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy, Mr. Meyer Nissim, Hon. Mr. Cawasji Jehangir and Mr. Rahimtoola Chinoy. In the absence of Sir David Sassoon, President of the Committee, the Hon. Mr. Cawasji Jehangir was voted to the Chair.

The total collections of the Fund with interest thereon amounted to Rs. 8,16,734. Deducting from this Rs. 3,49,867 for expenses incurred on account of the reception the balance in hand was Rs. 4,66,856. The Chairman in the course of his detailed explanation regarding the Fund invited discussions and opinions as regards the final disposal of the Fund. He explained that at first they intended to open a hospital for children, but after consultations with eminent doctors the project had to be given up as the amount was considered to be too small for such a project. He suggested that a block of 80 beds should be added in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. If the Committee handed over the balance to Government with certain conditions he believed they would accept the offer. They must remember that a hospital block with 80 beds and with complete establishments would cost about Rs. 50,000 every year. They should now consider on what terms the Committee could hand over the balance to Government.

After some discussions certain conditions were agreed upon and these were put forward in the form of a resolution. Sir Cawasji Jehangir moved and Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy seconded the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:—

"That this meeting of the subscribers of the Prince of Wales Reception Fund resolves that the balance of the Fund be offered to Government for the construction of (1) a block to be created in the compound of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and (2) matrons' and nurses' quarters, both with complete equipment including electric lights and fans and servants' and sweepers' quarters, on the following conditions:—

(a) That the gentlemen mentioned in condition (5) should be authorised to vary these conditions, if necessary, (b) that the block should contain no less than 80 beds, (3) if in future there is a greater demand, further accommodation for children should be reserved in the same block, (4) the rest of the block should be utilised to the best advantage, (5) that the block should be built according to the plans approved by Sir Sassoon David, Sir Temulji Nariman, Mr. R.M. Chinoy and Mr. Cawasji Jehangir, (6) that the block should not cost less than 250,000, (7) that it should be called after the Prince of Wales, (8) that it should be maintained by Government, (9) that not less than the amount of the donation should be spent on the whole scheme.

It is further resolved that it is the desire of the subscribers of the Fund that the block if possible,

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

4TH DAY BIG MEETING.

ABORIGINE WINS THE WILLINGDON PLATE.

The support given to the fourth day of the big meeting was in every way satisfactory. All the stands were filled with an enthusiastic crowd who took a keen interest in the nine events provided. Few favourites materialized. In both the cup events outsiders won.

The second division of the Combermere Plate, a handicap for horses in the third division opened the programme. Mollah, Glass Rock, Green Bitter, Flight Errant and My Realm declined. Nun's Veil and Talma who shared favouritism were beaten by Some Scribe another well backed candidate. Mimi continues a sore disappointment, despite the fact that she had the services of R. Jones she could do no better than finish among the also rans. Zea, also another mare who belonged to a superior class, ran indifferently after a long spell. In the first division a very small field participated. Here the favourite Dollarina was beaten out of first and second places. Nurse Bobs who annexed this event returned a good dividend as she was absolutely neglected owing to the disappointing display she gave as recently as last Saturday over the same distance and in the same company. Needless to add that such erratic running on the part of such a good mare created much surprise.

The Manton Plate which was annexed by Wood Harmony, who had his first win in this country, gave Huxley a winning mount after a long spell. This good rider seems to have broken the ice yesterday after a season of bad luck as later in the day he also won one of the divisions of the Colaba Cup on Greenfinch.. White Fang and Stormont filled second and third places respectively—Lady Rita was expected to run better than in the ruck where she finished.

There were thirteen starters in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Plate, only Mikado and Centry declining. Gosub the favourite won comfortably from Chieftain who travelled very fast at the finish. Hatchel also made a gallant display before the stands, but the winner was too good for them. The handicapping of Krushan at 11-2 in this race was received with mixed feelings, and soon became the topic of conversation all over. Most people felt indignant that the handicapper imposed such a penalty on the great horse. What he should have done, they argued, he might have reduced the other horses in the field and given him a weight that would not have crushed him altogether. The same criticism was heard when Orange William was handicapped at 10-12 in the Grand Western Handicap.. The views of most people in Bombay are decidedly against such handicaps however good a horse may be. One of our evening contemporaries actually sarcastically remarked, that if Orange William had won the Grand Western Handicap with that weight, the handicapper would have made him drag a gharry in his next race.

Trail had a poor field to beat in the Randwick Plate of one and half miles. In the field of eight which took part in this race only King's Own was expected to oppose Trail though Sunnygama was also fancied in some quarters. Nobody gave Charles William as chance on account of his handicap. While Red Quill, who has seen better days, could only come a bad fourth despite the efforts of S. Donoghue.

The Willingdon Plate of Rupees Twelve thousand to the winner proved another failure as it could only attract six candidiates. As Northern Light declined there were only five starters in the race. Among these Whit Week, who is a sprinter, had a poor chance which he proved by the manner he ran. Aborigine was the only long distance horse that attracted general attention in this company. Floreal who has hopelessly lost form was not even thought of and Wasp was an unknown quantity. Aborigine piloted by S. Donoghue won comfortably from Wasp who ran a good race. Unitoi made the running till the third furlong and gave up.

In the first division of the Colaba Cup there were ten starters. Public attention was divided between Byramjee's representatives and Moonshiner though it must be said that Greenfinch, Ship's Biscuits and Prospective Chap were not altogether neglected. Greenfinch won from start to finish. Danzig ran fourth contrary to general expectation.. The other division was annexed by Canterbury Lamb out of a field of eleven. Here again the favourite School Boy, could no better than finish third. Donoghue rode with splendid judgment as towards the finish he was by Miss Evans and the favourite. Byramjee's candidates against disappointed a large following in this division.

The Cumballa Plate of five furlongs for Arabs Ponies brought the proceedings to a close. This event as expected was annexed by Forfeit. This race provided the most exciting finish of the day as the verdict was a question of heads at the finish. The start of this race was hopeless as was also the first division of the Colaba Cup.

We are pleased to note that Steve Donoghue again rode to advantage. We understand that next Saturday will be his last in this country as he will be sailing shortly for England to be in time for the opening of the flat racing season.

Details:—

THE COMBERMERE PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. Vernon's SOME SCRIBE 8-12 A C Walker 1

Messrs. D. Andrade and E. Kadum's NUN'S VEIL 8-11 McPherson 2

Mr. C. N Wadia's TALMA 8-9 Herbert ... 3

H. H. Maharajah of Kolhapur's POOR ANNA 8-4 Clarke 4

Not run: Mollah, Glass Rock, Green Bitter, Flight Errant, My Realm.

Also Ran:—Meddlesome 9-2 Barnett; Mimi 9-1 Jones; Zea 8-12 H. Walker, Gold Reef 8-2 Donoghue.

The Race.—Zea gave trouble. They were eventually despatched to an excellent start. Some Scribe was the first to get into his stride but quickly resigned to Talma who now forced the pace from Nun's Veil, Some Scribe, Gold Reef and Poor Anna. Meddlesome brought up the rear. Past the 4th furlong, Nun's Veil and Talma were practically level and after these came Gold Reef and Some Scribe. Nearing the third furlong Nun's Veil showed out slightly ahead of Talma the others followed in the same order. Talma was first into the straight with Nun's Veil close up. The two were fighting out the issue when Some Scribe drew out and going strong won comfortably by ¼ a length. Nun's Veil beat Talma for second place by a head. ¼ length separated the fourth horse Poor Anna.

Time.—1min. 16 1/5secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 50. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 12-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 32. Places Rs. 7, Rs. 7 and Rs. 6-8.

Favourites.—Talma and Nun's Veil.

Trainer.—T. Harrison.

THE MANTON PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 4,000 or over or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 6,000 since 31st March 1922.

Mr. R. R. S.'s WOOD HARMONY 9-8 F. Huxley 1

Mr. A. Templeman's WHITE FANG 9-7. Barnet 2

Mr. T M Thaddeus' STORMONT 8-4 S. Donoghue 3

Mr. J. S. Harper's BLADE OF WHEAT 7-4. Sheldon 4

Not run: Flight Errant, Velocity, Dollarina, Nun's Veil, My Realm.

Also Ran:—Voltage 9-10 Aldridge, Mollah 9-2 Burn, Zigomar 8-12 Purtoosingh; Mary's Lamb 7-13 Wragg; Lady Rita 8-7 Bowley, Green Bitter 7-7 Clarke.

The Race.—A good start. As soon as the barrier rose Blade of Wheat dashed out with the lead but was soon headed by Mary's Lamb who cut a fast pace. After Blade of Wheat came Stormont on the outside, White Fang and Wood Harmony with Mollah racing in the rear. Approaching the straight Blade of Wheat drew up with Mary's Lamb and the two entered the straight together. At this stage, Stormont drew out on the outside and looked a winner when Wood Harmony and White Fang came up strong and joined the issue. A fine race home resulted in Wood Harmony gaining the verdict by 3/4 length. ¾ length separated second and third, 3/4 length between third and fourth.

Time.—1min. 16 1/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 45-8. Places Rs. 23-8, Rs. 69-8, and Rs. 21-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 29-8. Places Rs. 18-8, Rs.. 36 and Rs. 11-8.

Favourite.—Lady Rita.

Trainer.—E. S. Godfrey.

THE COMBERMERE PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's NURSE BOBS 9-6 Sheldon 1

Mr. Heath's JOVIAL 8-0 McPherson 2

Mr. Kelso's DOLLARINA 8-13 G. Smith 3

Messrs. N. Begmahomed and Frank's ERINITE 8-6 A. C. Walker 4

Not run:—Corisande, Britomart, Volsure, Lady Rita.

Also Ran:—Carton Pierre 9-4 Wragg; Golden Vision 8-12 Clarke.

The Race.—Nurse Bobs gave trouble and was responsible for breaking the tapes twice. As soon as they were released Nurse Bobs dashed out with the lead and showed the way to Jovial, Dollarina, Erinite and Golden Vision with Carton Pierre last. Jovial soon dropped back and now the order was Nurse Bobs, Dollarina, Erinite and Golden Vision. Past the 4th furlongs Nurse Bobs was still leading. Jovial now brought up the rear. Approaching the home turn Jovial improved his position on the outside. Nurse Bobs entered the straight first and going easy won without any trouble by 1 length from Jovial who as usual came up strong near home. Dollarina was a fair third 1½ lengths away. 3/4 length separated fourth.

Time.—1min 15 3/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 108. Places Rs. 46, and Rs. 29.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 41. Places 19, and Rs. 11.

Favourite.—Erinite. ?

Trainer.—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Division.

S. S. Akka-saheb Maharaj's GOSUB 7-12, Clarke 1

Mr. Eve's CHIEFTAIN 8-2 Lambert 2

Mr. Heath's HATCHEL 8-12 McPherson ... 3

Mr. A Cursetjee's BISMARK 7-8 (car. 7-10), Donoghue 4

Not run: Mikado, Centry, Khaboor.

Also Ran:—Karikata 9-10 Burn Waterloo 9-8 Wragg; Bahadur-ul-mulk 7-13 Sheldon, Marshal Petain 9-1 A C Walker; Silver Streak 9-1 Audas; Cessation 8-12 Herbert, Alder 7-12 Purtoosingh, Pride of Iraq 7-2 car 7-7 R. Jones.

The Race.—The start was considerably delayed. Bahadur-ul-mulk broke the tapes and ran for three furlongs before Sheldon could stop him. They were eventually despatched to a fair start. Cessation was the first to get away but soon disappeared. Marshal Petain closely attended by Pride of Iraq made the running from Bismark, Silver Streak, Hatchel, Chieftain, Gosub and Karikata. Bahadur-ul-mulk was running in the ruck. Past the 4th furlong, Gosub moved up strong on the outside. Chieftain and Hatchel also improved their positions. Marshal Petain and Pride of Iraq retired at the turn where Gosub drew out and going strong easily shook off the challenge of Chieftain. Hatchel was third 11 lengths away and 2 lengths in front of Bismark.

Time.—1min. 22 3/5secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 22/8. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 20-8 and Rs. 24-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 14-8. Places Rs. 7, Rs. 11-8 and Rs. 11-8.

Favourite.—Gosub.

Trainer.—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE RANDWICK PLATE. Distance about 1½ Miles.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. C. N Wadia's TRAIL 8-0 Herbert 1

Mr. A H Sulleman's DESLIN 7-6 Purtoosinh 2

Mr. Frank's SUNNYGAMA 7-11 Harrison ... 3

Mr. T M Thaddeus' RED QUILL 9-5 S. Donoghue 4

All Ran.

Also Ran:—Charles William 9-5, Barnett, King's Own 7-13 Clarke, Irrigate 7-12 McPherson, Thunder 7-6.

The Race.—When they emerged from behind the members stand Trail was racing in front of Charles William, Irrigate, King's Own and Sunnygama. Deslin was last. At the mile post the order was Trail, Charles William, King's Own and Irrigate. Past the 9th furlong Charles William fell back. King's Own was now running second to Trail and after him came Deslin. Irrigate and Red Quill, King's Own dropped back completely at the 5th furlongs where Red Quill moved up to second position. Deslin was now third, Irrigate fourth and Sunnygama fifth with Charles William last. This order was maintained till right into the straight. Trail went on strong and won easily by 2½ lengths. Deslin just beat Sunnygama, who came up late, by a short head. Red Quill was beaten out of place in the last few strides and finished fourth a neck away.

Time.—2 mins. 31 3/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 15. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 25 and Rs. 25.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 7-8. Places Rs. 6, Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 20.

Favourite—Trail.

Trainer.—Major A W Molony.

THE WILLINGDON PLATE. Distance 1¼ Miles.

Winner Rs. 12,000; second Rs. 4,000; third Rs. 2,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 1st Division.

Mr. T M Thaddeus' ABORIGINE 9-0 Donoghue 1

Mr. R R S's WASP 7-9 Huxley 2

Mr. J. C. Galstaun's FLOREAL 7-12 McPherson 3

Mr. Thaddeus' UNITOI 8-7 A C Walker ... 4

Not run:—Northern Light.

Also Ran:—Whit Week 7-7 Townsenn.

The Race.—The starter experienced little difficulty in despatching this small field to a good start. Whit Week was the first to find his legs and led for a brief space. Then Unitoil took on the running followed by Floreal, Aboringine and Wasp. Past the mile post Unitoi was leading from Aborigine, Floreal and Wasp with Whit Week bringing up the rear. This order was maintained till the 3rd furlong where Aboringine got ahead of Unitoi and entered the straight to win easily by 3/4 length despite the challenge of Wasp. Floreal was a fair third 1 length away and a head in front of Unitoi.

Whit Week finished slowly.

Time.—2mins. 7 1/5secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 14-8. Places Rs. 18, and Rs. 32.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 6-8. Places Rs. 10 and Rs. 17.

Favourite.—Unitoi.

Trainer.—J J O'Toole.

THE COLABA CUP. (Div. I.) Distance 1 Mile.

A cup value Rs. 750 and Rs. 10,000 from the Fund. Winner Rs. 7,000 and the cup; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. R R S.'s GREENFINCH 7-13 Huxley ... 1

Mr. Eve's MOONSHINER 9-3 A C Walker 2

Mr P B Avasia's EUDORETTE 7-11 Townsend 3

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's DANZIG 8-6 Clarke 4*

Capt. Crawford's PROSPECTIVE CHAP 7-6 Smith 4*

Not run:—Lemoine.

Also Ran:—Murmansk 9-1 Harrison; Starboard 8-13 Donoghue, Magical Mike 7-5 Sheldon; Ship's Biscuits 8-0 Burn, Atrocity 7-8 R. Jones.

*Dead heat.

The Race.—Starboard was slow in finding his legs and was left a couple of lengths. Greenfinch immediately went to the front and set the pace to Magical Mike, Eudorete, Prospective Chap, Moonshiner and Ship's Biscuit. Danzig was racing in the bunch. Past the 4th furlong, Greenfinch was still in the lead and was now followed by Eudorette and Moonshiner. Starboard was slightly in front of Atrocity who brought up the rear. Greenfinch went strong up the straight to win hard held by 2 lengths. Moonshiner collared Eudorette in the straight but could make no impression on the winner, ¼ length separated second and third. A short head third and fourth Danzig and Prospective Chap deadheated for fourth place.

Time.—1min. 38 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 85-8. Places Rs. 28-8 Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 74-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 43. Places Rs. 15-8 Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 28.

Favourite.—Moonshiner.

Trainer.—E. S Godfrey.

THE COLABA CUP. (Div. II.) Distance 1 Mile.

A cup value Rs. 750, and Rs. 10,000 from the Fund. Winner Rs. 7,000 and the cup; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. Vernon's CANTERBURY LAMB 8-6, Donoghue 1

Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's MISS EVANS 8-1 Bowley 2

Mr. Eve's SCHOOL BOY 7-13. A C Walker 3

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's GAY DITTY 8-4 Clarke 4

Not run: The Count, Silver Balm, Wood Harmony.

Also Ran:—Marmion 8-7 Aldridge, Sauce 7-6 Sheldon, Love Glass 7-13 Jones; Rackle 7-9 Wragg, Treddle 7-8 Barnett, Catchup 7-6 Harrison; Deluvian 7-4 Townsend.

The Race.—The barrier rose to an excellent start. Catchup jumped to the front and cracked the pace his nearest atendants being School Boy, Rackle, Miss Evans and Marmion. Gay Ditty was last when the field settled down. Past the sixth furlong Marmion moved to the front and was followed by Rackle Miss Evans, Catchup, School Boy and Gay Ditty with Deluvian trailing the field. Canterbury Lamb was lying handy. Approaching the third furlong Marmion was still in the lead accompanied by Gay Ditty, Rackle Miss Evans and School Boy. Rackle was first into the straight but tired here. At this juncture Canterbury Lamb shot out and shook off the challenge of Miss Evans by 3/4 of a length. There was a hard tussle for second and third places. A head separated second and third while a short head separated third and fourth.

Time.—1min. 38 3/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 296. Places Rs. 30-8 Rs. 21-8 and Rs. 13-8.

2nd Tote paid:- Win Rs. 103-8. Places Rs. 17-8, Rs. 11 and Rs. 7-8.

Favourite.—School Boy.

Trainer.—T. Harrison.

THE CUMBALLA PLATE. Distance 5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500: second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's FORFEIT 8-9 Clarke 1

Mr. Eve's COMMANDER 9-4 Lambert 2

Messrs. S B and B J Irani's DELYAR JUNG 8-3 Burn 3

Mr. G D Shuttleworth's SIR JAMAL 7-12 Donoghue 4

Not run: Malabar.

Also Ran:—Grey Renard 8-2 Smith, Summerton 9-1 R. Jones, Ornate 9-0 Audas, Ramban 8-9 Aldridge, Bhagvazenda 7-0 Sheldon, White Rose 8-4 Bowley, Arman 8-3 Barnett, Kamel 7-10 Herbert.

The Race.—A struggling star tsaw Delyar Jung streak out with the lead hotly pursued by Grey Renard (on the outside), Sir Jamal and Kamel. After a gap came Commander, White Rose and Forfeit. Summerton and Bhagvazenda were racing in the rear. Delyar Jung and Grey Renard were level after the 3rd furlong but as they rounded the turn Grey Renard veered off. Delyar Jung was the first up the straight, but was soon collared by Commander who looked a winner until very near home where Forfeit came up with a tremendous rush and snatched the verdict by a short head. A head separated Commander and Delyar Jung. Sir Jamal was a good fourth a neck behind.

Time.—1min. 7 1/5secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 28. Places Rs. 17-8, Rs. 20 and Rs. 54.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 14-8. Places Rs. 8, Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 26.

Favourites.—Forfeit and Commander.

Trainer.—Byramjee Rustomjee.

HINDU TEAM PRIZE FUND COMMITTEE.

The distribution of prizes to the Winners of the Quadrangular Matches (1923) at the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Pavilion will come off on Sunday (the 17th instant) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta will preside and Mrs. Mehta will give away the prizes.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

VOTE FOR NATIONALIST CANDIDATES.

The Bandra V. C. Committee will open its Municipal Election Campaign to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. with an introductory lecture by Dr. Savarkar, on "Why should municipalities be captured by Nationalist." The meeting for the purpose will be held at the new Rangari's Chawl, Khar Road, Bandra. The public are requested to attend. The Village Committee appeals to the voters of Bandra to give their votes only to the Nationalist candidates that have been put forward by the Congress Committee. A manifesto explaining the aims and programme of the Congress Party will soon be issued.

W. I. LAWN-TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

FIRST DAY'S PLAY.

It is an incontrovertible fact that Tennis is becoming more and more popular on this side of India day by day. The increasing number of entries in the above competitions amply justifies this remark. While all the other communities are fairly represented in these contests, the Mahomedans are nowhere to be seen. It is rather strange that not a single Mahomedan has figured in the tournament. They seem to be falling behind in every line of sport for some unaccountable reason.

Sixty competitors have aspired for the honours of the singles championship, 34 pairs for the Men's Doubles and 15 for the Mixed Doubles. The handsome cup, presented by Lady Tata for Ladies Singles has not drawn many competitors, the number of entries being only thirteen. It seems that sense of modesty has kept many away. It is regrettable that so few Indian Ladies take part in these tournaments. Let us hope next year will draw larger numbers.

Among the contestants one would miss many of Western India's favourites. The crack Japanese Okamoto who won the Singles last year was not able to come over to defend his title. Ranga Rao, the idol of the Indian players on this side of India is also absent. Had he played he might have annexed the Doubles Championship with R. A. Wagle for the third time in succession. R. D. England, Desai are also not competing. Among the ladies, the most prominent absentee is Lady Tata, last year's runner-up in the Mixed Doubles and champion the year before. At one time it was hoped Rangaswami, the Cambridge man would fight for the Western India honours. But that hope has been set at rest. In spite of all these disappointments, the interest of Tennis lovers has not decreased a whit. Their attention is now rivetted upon R. A. Wagle, N. B. Bhagwat, E. Annett, Raja Iyer and G. Perkins in Singles. The last-named is the holder of Bengal's Singles championship. In the Men's Doubles, Wagle and Rajaram Morarji who had won three years ago are again together. Among their formidable rivals are Hosie and Nowroji, Bhagwat and Raja Iyer and Lahey Bean and Stauart Milne, Wagle and Rajaram perhaps have better chances than any other pair. Four pairs attract attention in the Mixed Doubles, Mrs. Swinhoe and Annet, Mrs. Row and Wagle, Mrs. McKenna and N. F. Nowroji and Miss Tata and J. A. D. Naoroji. Who will be the recipients of the honours of this contest, it is difficult to say but Mrs. Swinhoe and Annett, last year's winners, have the best chances. In the Ladies' Singles Mrs. McKenna, the Bengal Champion, Mrs. Swinhoe and Mrs. Row are the probable finalists.

YESTERDAY'S MATCHES.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

K R Gunjikar beat C. Chavan (W-O.)
Nagaraja M. B. beat D. E. Cooper (6—1), (6—4).
R. A. Wagle beat Subha Rao (6—2), (6—3).
D. G. Powar beat Capt. Cambridge (4—6), (6—0), (6—4).
N. B. Bhagwat beat H. Le Roy (8—6), (6—2).
Wodehouse beat Phillips (6—1), (8—6).
H. B Shivadani beat Calvocorressi (5—7), (7—5), (6—1).
P. Pereira beat Jeejeebhoy (6—1), (6—1).
Gonsalves beat V. Jaya (6—0), (6—2).
Khatau beat F. H. Mehta (6—0), (6—2).
Plunkett beat J. R. D. Tata (6—1), (6—2).
David D. J. beat Kate (3—6) (7—5), (6—1).
S. G Gore beat K Ramaswamy (w. o).
Annett beat K. Dastur (6—1), (6—0).
Chunilal beat Dr. Fairlie (6—1), (6—4).
Tomonaga beat W. Long (6—1), (6—0).
Harvey beat McLeod (6—4), (6—2).
Carnochan beat Capt. Hay Clark (6—4), (6—4).

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA COURTS.

No. 1.—L. Barraclough and J. Harvey vs. M. K. Gadgill and A. N. Other.
No. 2.—A. Trevor Robinson and Phillips vs. King and Alexander.
No. 3.—Gillespie vs. Kamat.
No. 4.—Hay Clark and Cambridge vs. K. Ramaswamy and A. N. Other..
No. 5.—Preston vs. J A D Naoroji.
No. 6.—Anderson and Hudson vs. David and Murat.
No. 7.—Raja Iyer vs. Pitt.
No. 7.—Lahey Bean vs. Motilal.

QUEEN'S ROAD COURTS.

No. 1.—Gol evs Tamagaki at 4-15 p.m. followed by Vartak vs. Raja of Limdi.
No. 2.—Perreira and Gonsalves vs. Tamonaga and Kamamura followed by Mrs. Hunt vs. Mrs. McKenna.
No. 4.—Shirgaokar vs. Majumdar followed by Wither and Long vs. Jeejeebhoy and Petit.
No. 5.—Narayen vs. Punt Vaidya. followed by Sinclair and Hodkinson vs. F. Mehta and S. Mehta.
No. 6.—Shivdasani and Patel vs. Tata and A. N. Other.
Nagarwalla vs. Gangla followed by Hulls and Allan vs. N. F. Naoroji and Wadia.

KARLEKAR'S GRAND CIRCUS

Tuesday was the final night of performance of Karlekar's Grand Circus at Girgaum. Consequently a large number of people of the locality turned up to witness what can be called a "select programme" of acrobatic feats and animal shows which without exaggeration was attended with laudable success. Apart from the interesting feats of physical might of Elmo and Elma and other no less wonderful performances of the skilled acrobats, the comic imitation of the clowns were particularly amusing and the whole gathering was moved to roars of laughter at frequent intervals. Much merriment was also provoked by the intelligent exhibitions of Mascat a tiny little puppy. But the most interesting item in the whole programme, as usual, was the 'drilling up' by Prof. Shanker Rao of his rather strange disciples like the African lions and Bengal tigers who timidly obeyed the orders of the Professor hypnotised, as it were, by the magic touch of necromancy. From start to finish the whole show was of absorbing interest and elicited much applause from all sides of the crowded tent.

From to-day, the Company will renew their performances in Bhendy Bazar, where it is expected larger crowds would turn up to witness the thrilling feats.

BOYCOTT THE SOUTH AFRICAN CIRCUS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is on the cards that shortly a South African Circus is coming to Bombay to give its performances at the Royal Opera House from the 16th February.

Indians know how they and their brethren are being treated in South Africa. Can they not retaliate in a small way and forego the pleasure of seeing the circus and thus show that they feel with their brethren the insult heaped on India by the South African Whites?

I hope Indians of all castes and creeds will consider it their sacred duty to send this circus to Coventry and not extend their patronage. I think it is enough to draw their attention to do it.—Yours, etc.,

LAKSMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S RELEASE.

PARSI FUNCTIONS.

A thanksgiving "Jashan Ceremony" will be held in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday by Parsi friends and admirers of Mahatma Gandhiji for his recovery and release from prison when all Parsis are respectfully requested to join the ceremony.

PRAYER MEETING.

On the same day (Saturday) there will be a meeting of Parsi friends and admirers of Mahatma Gandhi at the same place (Cawasji Jehangir Hall) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to give expression to their joy at Gandhiji's release, and to pray for his speedy recovery and early resumption of leadership when Prof. P. A. Wadia, Messrs. G. K. Nariman, K. J. Wadia and Minocher Madon will speak and Lady Petit will preside.

GANDHI DAY,

KHADI AND SWADESHI BAZAAR.

Under the joint auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Parsi Rajkeya Sabha and Girgaum District Congress Committee, there will be a Khadi and Swadeshi Bazar at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Monday (the 18th instant)) Hours 3 to 5 for ladies, and 5 to 8 p.m. for all. Admission is free. All are cordially invited to pay a visit.

MAHATMA'S RELEASE,

WAS IT DUE TO MEDICAL REASONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A Marathi weekly of Poona publishes that Mahatmaji's release order contains the medical reasons for his release—the reasons contained in the Government communique appearing in your issue of the 5th instant. The fact is, the release order conveyed by Col. Maddock to Mahatmaji, contains no reason for the happy release. The order over the signature of the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, only states that under powers conferred upon him by section 401. Cr. P.C., the Governor-in-Council has been pleased to order the remittance of the remaining terms of imprisonment of 6 years passed upon Mahatmaji. The order is even undated and contains a list of Government officials concerned to whom copies are addressed.—Yours, etc.

Poona, Feb. 12.

'ONE WHO HAS SEEN THE ORDER.'

GREETINGS FROM INHAMBANE.

The Indian community of Delegoa Bay likewise, have cabled congratulations on Mahatma's release to the Central Khilafat Committee.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM MOZAMBIQUE.

The Indian community has addressed the following telegram to the Central Khilafat Office, Bombay.

We heartily congratulate Mahatma Gandhi on his unconditional release and wish him every success.

In honour of Mahatma Gandhi's release, Dr V. J. Rath, M. B., B. S. of Dadar treated all patients, both poor and rich, absolutely free and did not receive anything even for his visits or medicines. He also gave in charity the moneys he had received earlier by way of fees.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

QUESTION OF ENROLLING MEMBERS

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Wednesday evening in the Committee's room when a large number of members were present, in the absence of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. K. P. Khadilkar one of the vice-Presidents presided. After the minutes of the last meeting were confirmed, Miss Perin Naoroji was unanimously elected a member of the Council of the B. P. C. C. vice Mr. C. V. P. Shivam resigned.

Mr. J. B. Patel, one of the secretaries, then read out the reports of the various District Congress Committees and Sub-Committees as to their scheme of pushing on with the Congress programme chalked out at Cocanada. Mr. Patel said that the first item of their work should be the enrolment of Congress members and he proceeded to suggest a scheme according to which Bombay should enrol at least 40,000 members before the end of April.

Mr. Jamnadas Erunza proposed that every member of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee should undertake to enrol at least 250 members by the end of April. Mr. M. N. Padvekar seconded.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla thought that no useful purpose would be served by adopting such a resolution in the B. P. C. C. He suggested that the District Congress Committees should be left to devise detailed schemes and take steps to carry them out.

Dr. J. V. Vora and Mr. Jivraj Nensey also spoke.

Mr. H. P. Desai in supporting Mr. Erunza's motion suggested that each member of the B. P. C. C. should enrol at least 100 members and the defaulters should automatically cease to be the members of the B. P. C. C.

Mr. R. S. Padbidri thought that a general meeting of the B. P. C. C. was hardly a proper occasion to devise or pass a detailed scheme of work. He moved an amendment that the task of finally drafting a scheme of work for the Congress province of Bombay, and forwarding it to the All-India Congress Committee be left to the Council of the B. P. C. C.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla seconded the proposition of Mr. Padbidri, Several members then moved amendments most of which fell through in the absence of a seconder. After a good deal of desultory discussions and aimless speechifications, which involved much waste of time, closure was moved and the President put Mr. Padbidri's amendment to vote. This was carried by a large majority—34 voting for and 13 against it. The amendment was then put before the meeting as a substantive proposition and was carried without any division.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

State Ball at Government House, 5-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation Meeting 3-40 p.m.
Miss Shirin S. Parakh's lecture (with lantern slides) on India's Hill Tribes, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 15.

Municipal Standing Committee meeting 4-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 16.

Bombay Races, Big Meeting, Fifth Day.
Alexandra Institution Diamond Jubilee Variety Entertainment in St. Xavier's College at 5 p.m.
General Meeting of the Journalists' Association of India 5 p.m. Servants of India Society's Hall.
S. S. "Malwa" with English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Parsi admirers of Mahatma to meet at Sir C. Jehangir Hall: Thanksgiving Jashan ceremony, 4-30 p.m.; prayer meeting 6 p.m. Lady Petit to preside.
Mr. A. K. Dehelvi's lecture on "Students and public Life", Muslim Student's Union Hall, Chowpatty, 6 p.m., Mr. Justice Mulla to preside.

SUNDAY, February 17.

Catholic Gymkhana—Annual Athletic Sports, commencing at 2-30 p.m.
Principal Tannan's lecture on "India's Fiscal Policy," Muslim Students' Union Hall, Chowpatty 6 p.m. Hon. Sir I. Rahimtoola to preside.

MONDAY, Feb. 18.

New Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.
Khadi and Swadeshi Bazar, at Marwadi Vidyalaya, 3 to 5 p.m. (for ladies), 5 to 8 p.m. (for all.)

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Feb. 14 (Thur.) Sunrise 7h. 8m. Sunset 6h. 5[illegible]m.
Feb. 15 (Fri.) Sunrise 7h. 7m. Sunset 6h. 5[illegible]m.
Feb. 16 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 7m. Sunset 6h. 5[illegible]m.
Feb. 17 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 6m. Sunset 6h. 4[illegible]m.
Feb. 18 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 5m. Sunset 6h. 4[illegible]m.
Feb. 19 (Tue.) Sunrise 7h. 5m. Sunset 6h. 3[illegible]m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. S. "Mashobra" which left Bombay on the 31st ultimo arrived at Port Said at 1-30 p.m. on the 12th instant and left there at 4-30 p.m. the same day.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Private telegrams in plain language can be accepted for Vera Cruz at sender's risk but they are subject to censorship.

PRIZE-ESSAY COMPETITION.

Mr. M. Sharma, Milkhi Ram Road, Gowalmandi, Lahore will be pleased to award two silver medals to the best writers of papers on "Dr. Rabindranath Tagore,—his personality, religion, philosophy and works." Intending competitors are requested to communicate with Mr. Sharma.

LATE MR. B. R. WASKER.

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the residents of the Y.M.C.A. Byculla Branch, held on Sunday, the 3rd instant: The residents of the Y.M.C.A. Byculla Branch record their deep sense of sorrow at the untimely death of Mr. B. R. Vasker. They recall with gratitude the great services rendered by him to the Y.M.C.A. Byculla Branch. They would express their profound sympathy with the family of the deceased.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The following are the results of the examination of the classes conducted by the Radfant Club Ambulance Branch under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association. Medallion Label:—K. T. Sawant, Madallion:—G. N. Malgaokar. First Aid (Ladies) Miss Neera Wamanrao Pitale, Miss Neera Wamanrao Parav, Miss Sunder Pandharinath Pitale, Miss Tara Bhavanishankar Mantri, Miss Angubai Sokerji Kothare.

First Aid (Male) K. B. Mutalik, G. A. Joshi, Mahadeo B. Vaidya, Shripad L. Hemedy, Shankar M. Motadi, B. B. Ghanekar, Mahadeo G. Rane, Shrikrishna G. Kothare, Khanderoa A. Edwankar, Sampatrao V. Javeri, Vasant M. Senjit.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY AND COW SLAUGHTER.

At a public meeting held on the 5th instant under the auspices of the Pushtimargiya Vaishnav Mahasabha, Ahmedabad, under the presidentship of Shriman Goswamy Krishnajivanji of Bombay the following resolution re. cow-protection, proposed by Messrs. Vasantram Shastri and Sheth Popatlal Nagri, and seconded by Prof. Jethalal G. Shah and Messrs N. K. Shah and N. M. Mehta was passed unanimously. "That this public meeting of the Vaishnavas of Ahmedabad takes this opportunity of congratulating all newly-elected members of the Ahmedabad Municipality and recommends to them to take suitable steps for the stoppage of cow-killing.

LATE K. S. MOULVI ABDULLA AHMED.

The sudden death of Khan Saheb Moulvi Andulla Ahmed, J. P. Protector of Pilgrims, on Wednesday morning, removes from our midst a profound scholar of Urdu. The deceased was for many years a member of the Managing and Madrasa Committees of the Anjuman-i-Islam, and the Anjuman High School and branches and the Karimia Library were closed on Wednesday as a mark of respect to his memory. As Protector of Pilgrims his solicitude for the poor Hajis and his attachment to duty were always the admiration of the Muslims of this city and his work in this connection will be remembered with gratitude.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of this Society at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Thursday)—at the "Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall," Royal Institute of

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NOTICE.

All Mofussil Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their *account* or *Register* Nos. with us while *remitting* their subscriptions and in *any other* correspondence to avoid unnecessary *delay*.

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1924.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has made his first speech as Premier in the Commons. The substance and character of the speech are obviously influenced by the outstanding fact of the last General Election that it inevitably led to the Labour Party coming into office without coming into power. But Mr. MacDonald has nevertheless made it clear that, hanging as the Damocles' sword of a Liberal-Conservative majority does over his neck, he will not let any snap division on a question of detail induce him to give up office. He would resign, he declared, only if he was defeated on substantial issues or if a direct vote of non-confidence moved by responsible leaders of either of the parties was carried. This is a plain hint to both the Opposition parties, especially the Liberals who are anxious to make the action of the Minister of Health in respect of the Poplar Guardians a vital issue for debate. While he is conscious of the exceptionally difficult parliamentary situation which he has to face, Mr. MacDonald evidently welcomes the fetters which it imposes on his Government. For painful as is the limitation which the lack of a majority imposes for carrying out a bold and comprehensive socialist programme, it at least serves this purpose that it will enable the Labour Government to win the confidence of the country in its capacity and good sense by persuasive speech and progressive and sound administration. Mr. MacDonald has made his own contribution in this direction by his speech.

The first response of the vested interests threatened by the advent of Labour Government was the creation of a panic which has been turned to the advantage of that Government, because the inoculation has merely made the investing classes immune against future attacks of the disease. Calm and sane businessmen, whom Mr. MacDonald now thanks, have felt the need of warning investors not to make fools of themselves owing to the advent of the Labour Government. And they have felt this need because they been impressed by the excessively moderate character of the plans of the first Socialist Government. The men who were supposed to be visionaries, dreamers and wild men are now seen to be no different from the members of the established ruling castes. There is nevertheless a change. And it is this that while in foreign affairs the Labour Government is earnestly determined to advocate and carry out a policy of constructive peace, in domestic affairs it is equally determined to give a stimulus to the masses who have hitherto suffered from poverty of ambition and imagination. It was to this change that Mr. MacDonald called attention when he said that the country sooner or later had to become acquainted with the driving hand of Labour. Mr. MacDonald's Government has thus decided at once to make the lot of the unemployed more tolerable by adequate maintenance while setting in motion constructive schemes such as building five hundred thousand houses, which would not only guarantee to the building trade work for a number of years but also provide decent housing accommodation for the poor at a rent they can pay. The moderation of Labour plans is seen most vividly in its treatment of the question of capital levy. An authoritative committee is to be appointed "to survey the national finances for the guidance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer." The task of this Committee, we may well expect, will be to carry out the main purpose of the capital levy, namely, the reduction of the national debt, by a method acceptable to the present Parliament.

It is, however, in the realm of foreign affairs that the driving hand of Labour will be especially at work. The recognition of Russia followed by the settlement of outstanding points at issue between the two countries will not only lead to a revival of trade but will also go a long way in clearing the atmosphere for a general world settlement. All signs are pointing to that end. Already Mr. MacDonald has achieved considerable success by bringing about a favourable development in Anglo-French relations which under the Conservative Government had, as he said, drifted so that they could only have resulted in a fresh European war. The wholesome change that has been brought about in the Anglo-French relations will find its full expression, as Mr. Henderson said the other day, in a conference not only between these two countries, but all the countries in Europe and the United States of America and such a conference will make a very effective and satisfactory beginning in favour of the foundation of a new international order, based upon co-operation and good-will. For the problem of Reparations, which is the source of all present troubles, is not one that affects Germany and the Allies alone but concerns the whole of Europe and it can be satisfactorily solved only by a due adjustment of the viewpoints of France, Britain and Europe. This means that the task of reconciliation and peace can be accomplished only by completing the League of Nations by the inclusion in it of Germany and Russia and, above all, the United States, and by endowing it with life. Mr. MacDonald has set himself to this great task. India will wish him success but cannot help reminding him that the League of Nations, even with America and all Europe in it, will fail to achieve its purpose so long as the British Empire remains what it is a house divided against itself, that is, so long as it is not a true Commonwealth of free nations. The summaries of his speech as furnished by Reuter's and the British Official Wireless upto the time of writing contain no reference to India—a fact in itself eloquent of the failure of the Premier to realise the magnitude of the problem of Indian freedom and of its reactions on the future of the Empire.

ART AND PATRONAGE.

The meeting which was held on Tuesday at the Marwadi Vidyalaya to assert the place of Art in National Reconstruction and to stand up for the right of Indian artists to due recognition by the authorities in India shows how public interest has been aroused in the present revival of Indian Art and its life and death struggle against foreign influences. The meeting was thoroughly representative i.e., no two speakers thought entirely alike; yet all were agreed as to the importance of securing to Art its proper place and function in the work of National Reconstruction, and of giving a fair chance to Indian artists. Mr. Pickthall concentrated on new Delhi, and the attitude of the Government of India in refusing to let Indian artists do the work of mural decoration in their own way. Mr. Puntambekar swept new Delhi proudly from his thoughts, as unworthy of the brush of any Indian. Miss Joshi, as a devotee of ancient Indian art, deplored, though very tactfully, the modern tendencies which she observed in the modern Bombay School; and Mr. Natarajan, kind and scholarly, spoke in warm praise of English education, declaring that he himself would not have come to realise the worth of Indian art but for his English education. The differences of opinion were more apparent than real, and were apparent only because the sincerity of each speaker obliged him or her to emphasise the point on which he or she differed a little from another. Mr. Natarajan's frank tribute to the work of English education in (eventually) making Indians conscious of their own advantages would not have been contested by the English speaker; Mr. Puntambekar's condemnation of new Delhi as a thing in which the Indians, as a nation, take no interest was probably in close accordance with the sentiments of all those present, and Miss Joshi's cult of ancient Indian art was certainly not uncongenial to the meeting.

The point is that we are confronted with the beginnings of a modern Indian Art, which is going, we hope, to be as Indian as the ancient, and that the modern Indian art revival is meeting with tremendously strong opposition from those foreign artists who have come to consider India as a profitable market for their work, a profitable field for their advice and projects. Ancient Indian Art does not in any sense compete with the art of modern Europe. And Indian artists who indulge in water-colour drawings following the old tradition arouse no opposition whatsoever. So long as they have not had the same advantages as are given to the students of Art Schools in Europe and do not in any sense aspire to rival the productions which the European artist places on the market, they are harmless, a side issue in the world of art! They can be employed even on the mural decorations at New Delhi harmlessly, for they know nothing whatever of mural decoration, they do not understand the requirements of different styles of architecure, and so will be perforce content to work under the direction and control of English artists.

But here we have a school in India, in Bombay, of which the students have received some measure of the same advantages of instruction which every student in every art school in Europe receives; which has revived the ancient Deccani tradition of mural painting; which knows exactly the requirements in the way of mural painting of the different styles of architecture to be found throughout the world; a school which has already done remarkably good work, even from the European standpoint, and is sure, if it receives the least encouragement, to develop into a modern Indian school without a rival in the world. Here is serious competition! Here is danger! Hence the opposition in official circles to the notion of entrusting the mural decorations of New Delhi, or any part of them, to the students and the masters of the Bombay School of Art; hence the opposition to Sir George Lloyd's art policy which has been evident in some official circles from the first. We agree with Mr. Natarajan that it is no racial question. Three Englishmen have been protagonists upon the side of Indian Art, and may fairly claim to have aroused the conscience and the consciousness of India on this question. We agree with Mr. Puntambekar that New Delhi is a thing apart from India and from Indian Art. It is an economic question, a question of fair opportunity, which they could earn in open competition, for Indian artists in their own country; a question of the attitude of the Government of India towards Indians on a subject vital to the work of national reconstruction. As such, we hope that the people and the Government of the Bombay Presidency (happily for once united) will fight the question, as a test case, to the end.

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY.

The Hon. Mr. Sethna's resolution in the Council of State gives expression to a deep-rooted sentiment in India that the country is immensely poor, and that upon it the present scale of public burdens is unpardonably extravagant and oppressive. The contest over the resolution is indicative not only of the Government attitude in this behalf,—they having stated in an answer to a question that no official estimates of the per capita wealth or income of the people of India has ever been made, despite the attempts of Lord Cromer and Lord Curzon to the contrary, and despite the attempts of our last Governor,—but also of the Indian public feeling. The economic survey of the country demanded by Mr. Sethna and his colleagues will not merely be useful from the standpoint of the proper adjustment of the tax-burdens and the scale of public expenditure resulting therefrom, but, what is much more important, but seems to have been overlooked in the course of the debate upon the resolution, it would also serve to make clear the present sources of loss to India, or rather the unavoidable deductions that India has to make before the income of the people, such as it is, can be enjoyed by them, as also the future possibilities of improvement in the material conditions of the country, the advantages and the perils of a rapid rate of exploitation of the country's resources, and allied matters. It is very much to be hoped that since the Government have adopted the simple, economic principle of an exhaustive inquiry by experts in the matter, the inquiry will not be rendered null and void by an undue restriction of its terms.

The personnel of the committee to be appointed for this investigation is at least as important as the terms of reference to it. It is not only that we need experts for making such an inquiry—we need men who are impartial and yet sympathetic to the task in hand. The Englishman of the type represented by the late Governor of Bombay cannot but do incalculable harm; and while we would not suggest that Prof. Sir Josiah Stamp, whose name is mentioned as the president of the committee, is precisely the unsympathetic and prejudiced Englishman of the type of Sir George Lloyd, we know enough of his activities in connection with the proposals for a capital levy in England, and particularly his representation of the Federation of British Industries,—a body of unmitigated capitalist opinion,—to make us feel apprehensive about the results of a committee dominated by such a personality. There is, besides, no room, in our judgment, on a committee like this, for a senior civilian as reported. For, not only is the civilian a prejudiced person; in a great portion of the work of the committee that body will have to judge and pronounce upon the results of the civilian's work for sixty years and more. The Moral and Material Progress Report presented every year to the British Parliament as an apology for the monopoly of public service and public work the foreign cadre of civil servants have enjoyed in this country will have to be scrutinised very carefully from the point of view of the results; and it is not too much to suggest that the appointment of one of the members from that body on this committee will go a long way to neutralise that body. The personnel of the committee must be dominantly Indian and the majority of the members must be distinguished economists who have already worked in the field, and who may be trusted to see that the inquiry is not shorn of the good results we all expect from it. Such men are not difficult to find in this country; and if only Government would allow no prejudice to affect the selection they could easily secure suitable Indians for the committee.

Notes of the Day.

Ministers' Salaries.

Ministers and Executive Councillors of both the Central and Provincial Governments in India would do well to note the voluntary cuts in their salaries which British Labour Ministers are effecting. In India even "Liberal" Ministers and Councillors have been showing a marked disinclination to accept anything less than their statutory dues. There have been a few exceptions here and there, but even in their cases the reductions effected were anything but substantial. The British exchequer is not anywhere near the plight of the exchequers of the Central or Provincial Governments in India, yet the Labour Ministers have patriotically volunteered to accept reductions in their salaries and the Cabinet proposes to approach Parliament with a scheme for an all-round revision of Ministerial salaries. The Indian Ministers and Councillors, who are the best paid Ministers in the world, have as yet shown no inclination to reduce their demand on the public treasury. It is to be hoped that the conference of Ministers which the Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq proposes to convene will put forward a definite proposal for the reduction of Ministerial salaries in India. By Ministers we do not mean the Ministers in charge of the Transferred Departments alone, but all Ministers including members of the Executive Councils. To reduce the salaries of the Ministers of the Transferred Departments without similar reduction in the salaries of Members in charge of the Reserved Departments would be unfair and impolitic in the extreme. Simultaneously, the question of the reduction of the present excessively high salaries of Governors and the Viceroy must be seriously considered.

A Will-o'-the-Wisp.

Mr. Baldwin did well to wash his party's hands off Tariff Reform. Fate played a nasty trick with him and his colleagues when like a veritable will-o'-the-wisp it led them to the brink of the precipice by dangling before their eyes the bright prospect of the nation readily acquiescing in the policy of Tariff Reform. The remnants of the Unionist Party have come out evidently chastened by the disaster that overtook them. They have resolved at last definitely to turn their backs on the old party fad. We are told that henceforth they will pin their faith to Imperial Preference and special assistance to key industries in Great Britain. But it is to be feared that Imperial Preference will turn out to be no less elusive than Tariff Reform. The trade of the Dominions is steadily expanding beyond the limits of the Empire and the Dominions are likely to find it less and less profitable to themselves year by year to confine their purchases to the Empire markets. It is only by improving the conditions of the British industries that British manufacturers can hope to secure the patronage of the Dominions. That there is a limit to the Imperial sentiment is shown by the reported placing of orders for locomotives with non-British manufacturers by the Indian and Egyptian Governments. Instead of being led astray by the will-o'-the-wisp of Imperial Preference, the Unionist Party will do well to concentrate its attention on the development of Home industries by all legitimate means.

The Waziristan Waste.

A question put by Mr. B. Das in the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday elicited the information that the total expenditure of the Government on the campaign in Waziristan for the last three years, excluding political charges, was as follows:—1920-21, Rs. 17,38,41,737; 1921-22, Rs. 10,63,67,337; 1922-23, Rs. 8,05,15,775. Thus, in three years over 36 crores have been squandered by the Government of India on an enterprise of extremely doubtful utility. To all sober observers the pacification of the frontier tribes at such tremendous cost must appear to be fool-hardy in the extreme. Have the Government of India even obtained the object they have aimed at in these operations? They dare not say "Yes", because they know that though at present and for the past one year or so the tribes may have been quiescent, at any moment trouble may be freshly brewing in some part or other of the Mahsud country. If after all these costly operations extending over three years, the Government of India cannot guarantee peace on the frontier, how can they justify the enormous outlay on the operations? It must be obvious to all who have any sense of proportion, that the game is not worth the candle. These tribes love their independence dearer than their lives. The occupation of the country will not be less costly than the operations. In these circumstances a review of the position as regards Waziristan is urgently called for, not at the hands of the military authorities who are largely responsible for the present policy, but of an impartial and disinterested Committee of civilian officials and non-officials. The military authorities cannot object to such an enquiry since they can have nothing to conceal. The Government of India must realise that the people of this country will not tolerate any further waste of public funds in the manner of the last three years. The military extravagance of the Government besides entailing unbearable burdens on the tax-payer is contributing to the starvation of all nation-building activities in the country.

Egypt.

The "New Leader" writes:—"Official persons had tried to persuade us that Zaghloul Pasha spoke only for a noisy minority: "the real Egypt" was composed of the little teams of wealthy landowners from which Ministries were from time to time composed. It was never easy to believe it, and now we know the truth. The Zaghloulists are nine-tenths or thereabouts of the population of Egypt. What this election, with the resounding defeat of the big landowners, really means, only those will realise who know something of their grip on the lives and land of the peasants. After using in vain every conceivable device of martial law to repress the national party, the British Government must now negotiate with it. Fortunately, about the time that the new Assembly meets and a new Egyptian Government is formed, a Labour Ministry will be in office at this end. It will be able to take up the problem of a settlement free from responsibility for the disastrous record of the past. The Egyptian problem is not a complicated one, and when once it is made clear that we do not mean to retain a British garrison in the interior, it will not be difficult to come to terms. Our governing class has been demonstrably wrong in every detail of its Eastern policy—wrong when it relied on the Greeks, wrong when it despised the Turks, wrong when it belittled Zaghloul and his party. And yet there are still people who believe that only in these fumbling hands is the British Empire safe."

A Case for Enquiry.

On the 31st ultimo, Mr. H. P. Dastoor, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, disposed of a case in which at the instance of a local photographer the local police charged Mr. A. Moniz of the Advertisers Distributing Syndicate under Section 102 of the Insolvency Act. It was alleged by the complainant-photographer that Mr. Moniz induced him to enter into an agreement whereby the latter agreed to take the complainant's post-card photo studio on lease on certain terms without disclosing to him the fact that he, that is, Mr. Moniz, was an undischarged bankrupt. The Magistrate disbelieved the complainant's story, and held that he must have known the fact of the accused being an undischarged insolvent when he entered into the agreement, and acquitted Mr. Moniz. Before Mr. Moniz left the Court, he complained to the Magistrate that he had been harassed by the police officers in charge of the case, but the Magistrate asked Mr. Moniz to apply to the Commissioner of Police for redress. We understand that Mr. Moniz has written to the Commissioner describing the harassment. According to the allegations of Mr. Moniz the police officers were quite aware of the trumpery character of the charge they brought against him, but they chose to bring the charge against him because they had a past grudge against Mr. Moniz and because they were hand in glove with the complainant. Mr. Moniz says that two respectable gentlemen who wanted to see him with a view to hand over the copy of the agreement to him and who offered to stand bail for him, were refused permission to see him, that he was locked up in the Esplanade Police cell for 17 hours and that he was not allowed to attend calls of nature or even to drink some water from a pipe near-by. He was not allowed to get his bedding for the night or even some matches. There are various other allegations of high-handedness made against the police officers concerned. The Commissioner of Police would do well to institute a searching enquiry into the truth of these allegations.

LABOUR POLICY.

MACDONALD'S DECLARATION.

PARLIAMENT REASSEMBLES.

NO REFERENCE TO INDIA.

LONDON, February 12.
LATER.

The House was in quite unexcited mood when the Commons to-day met the Labour Government for the first time. The Prime Minister was not present at the beginning of the proceedings, but Mr. Baldwin was in the leader of the Opposition's place. The Liberal ex-Ministers sat below the gangway on the Government side. The Labour members cheered the Ministers as they rose to answer questions. The Conservatives were in a fighting mood and soon asked controversial supplementary questions. Mr. Walsh, the Minister for War, was particularly bombarded from the Liberal and Conservative benches on the ex-army ranks' and officers' pensions. Mr. Macpherson, Liberal, intimated that he would draw attention to the matter as early as possible.

ANNOUNCEMENT ABOUT MINISTERS' SALARISES.

Mr. MacDonald who entered the House without any demonstration was wildly cheered by his supporters when he rose to reply to questions. He made a statement with regard to ministerial salaries and said that the Foreign Office vote would be for £5,000 per year less while the Prime Minister was the Foreign Secretary. Mr. Clynes would be the Deputy Leader of the House on a salary of £5,000 insted of £2,000 as the Lord Privy Seal alone. Lord Haldane had expressed a desire that his salary be £6,000 instead of his predecessors' £10,000. The Premier very strongly felt that the salaries of the Ministers and Under-Secretaries should be reviewed, but the movement for that must come spontaneously from the whole House.

MAHATMA'S RELEASE.

Replying to Mr. Wardlaw Milne, Prof. Robert Richards said that no conditions were attached to the release of Mr. Gandhi who was recently operated upon for appendicitis. The Secretary of State left full discription to the Government of India in the matter and the Government of India's decision was taken after consultation with the Government of Bombay.

PREMIERS SPEECH.

Mr. MacDonald speaking in the House of Commons to-day said that he was not going to resign as a result of any snap division, but only if he was defeated on substantial issues or if a direct vote of non-confidence moved by responsible leaders of either of the other parties was carried. He thanked the clam and sane businessmen who warned investors not to make fools of themselves owing to the advent of the Labour Government. He appealed to the country to keep steady and defended the order of the Minister of Health rescinding the order of Sir Alfred Mond imposing surcharges on the poplar board of guardians in respect of excessive out-relief. Mr. MacDonald declared that Mr. Wheatley's order was an insignificant mechanical operation and not an indication that the Labour Government was going to encourage extravagance on the part of any spending department.

He said that Government would submit all the resolutions of the Imperial Economic Conference to the House. They would indicate their views regarding each and provide the House with every item of information on the subject in possession of the departments. Decision would be left to free vote. He hoped to have a report of the Imperial Wireless Committee by the end of the week and that it would be possible to settle the matter finally. Government would carry on their inheritance of social measures mentioned in the King's speech. Government aimed at building five hundred thousand (?) houses at an average rental of nine shillings per week including rate.

The country sooner or later had to became acquainted with the driving hand of Labour. He would be very glad if it came soon. Referring to apprehensions expressed by Sir Robert Horne on his return from America in regard to the Labour Government he said the sooner that sort of thing proved a sheer bosh, the better it would be for everybody concerned. He hoped that the experience which the country and the Empire were going to have of the Labour Government would make it impossible for any such statements to be made in future. Government was not going to pursue a policy of tranquillity but a policy of confidence.

REFERENCE TO LAUSANNE TREATY.

He proposed to take the decision of the Commons with regard to the ratification of the Lausanne Treaty also the Treaty of Tangier.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Turning to unemployment Mr. Macdonald said that Government would aim firstly at the restoration of trade pending which there must be adequate maintenance for unemployment. Government would speed up the trade facilities scheme and extend the period of operation of the export credits scheme. An authoritative Committee would be appointed to survey the national finances for the guidance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The building trade would be guaranteed work over a term of years and he was confident that a working agreement would be reached with the building trade. Government would have no tariff or bounties for agriculture, but adopt a system of loans or guarantees for agricultural co-operative enterprises and re-establish agricultural wages boards.

EFFECT OF SOVIET RECOGNITION.

He was sure there would be considerable impetus to trade as soon as the recognition of Russia was completed by an economic agreement, but they must not be too impatient to reap the harvest. (Opposition ironical laughter.) A complete statement on all the outstanding points between the two countries would be sent to Russia. One of the most important was anti-British propaganda. Before the end of the week, M. Rakovsky would be *en route* to Moscow for final instruction with regard to opening of negotiations.

RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

The relations with France had drifted under the Conservative Government so that they could only have resulted in a fresh European war. He hoped that complete agreement would be reached in a few days regarding the Palatinate and that before the end of the year France and Britain should be whole-hearted co-operators with other nations in establishing conditions for European settlement. The reparations was the first bar to a general settlement and when they reported on it, it would be time to survey again all the questions including the debts.

He paid a tribute to the instant and hearty response of M. Poincare to his approaches. "Our diplomacy must be perfectly straight, absolutely frank and quite sympathetic. It only asks for a similar response from the other side. France has nothing to fear of any policy we pursue. I am sure that nothing will arise between us, but goodwill, honest dealing and sincerity. We must consider the problems of reparations and the Ruhr from the viewpoints of France, Britain and Europe and do everything to find a satisfactory agreement, above all, remembering that the time is running a tragic race against us."

As regards Russia he proposed to send to Moscow a complete statement of our outstanding difficulties. The Soviet Government had agreed to appoint a Russian member to an Anglo-Russian commission to which would be referred all the details regarding the debts and other questions.

He concluded by saying that there must be an agreement on armament. Therefore, he would do his utmost to increase the representative character and authority of the League of Nations. Germany must enter the League. He hoped that Russia would enter it. He was confident that as soon as she knew that the problem was being worked out from a new viewpoint, with enthusiasm and idealism and without more expenditure on armaments or more European rivalry, America would be ready to join the League.

HOUSE ADJOURNED.

In the Commons Mr. MacDonald concluded his speech by moving an adjournment. Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Asquith agreed the former remarking that Mr. MacDonald's speech was of surpassing interest, but Col. Kenworthy and Mr. John Ward opposed adjournment. Subsequently, Mr. Burnie interrupted the Debate by moving a private member's Bill which was negatived on a Government motion. The House then adjourned.

ENGLISH PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Except in connection with the Poplar affair, the morning papers find little to criticise in Mr. Macdonald's speech, the Liberal organs particularly commenting approvingly and declaring that the new Government had a highly creditable day; but the Parliamentary correspondents represent the left wing of the Labour Party as most disappointed and sulky. One labour member termed it "a Liberal speech with a few chunks of Toryism".—Reuter.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Paris.—Newspapers devote many columns to Mr. Macdonald's speech and stress his hope that before the end of the year France and Britain will collaborate with the nations of Europe in laying the foundations of a final settlement.

"Le Journal", however, regrets Mr. Macdonald complicated the task of French statesmen in desiring to treat with him as a permanent friend by announcing that once the agreement was reached he would aim at the suppression of armaments.

The "Matin" is apprehensive of Mr. Macdonald's intention to propose an international conference.

The "Echo de Paris" deprecates the idea

(Continued on next page.)

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

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INDIA AND LABOUR.

PLEA FOR TACKLING SITUATION.

"DAILY HERALD" SUGGESTS ROYAL COMMISSION.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The "Daily herald", the labour organ, in an editorial urges that, in view of the Indians' confidence in the present Cabinet, the opportunity should be seized to solve the problems of India. It says that there may be technical difficulties in the way of calling a Round Table Conference demanded by the Swarajists, but there can be none to appointing very rapidly a Royal Commission to enquire not only into the working of the Government of India Act but also the whole question of the future Government of India.

The appointment by the British Government of a Commission with wide powers, including some trusted Indian leaders, would be taken by all India as an earnest of the intention of the first Labour Government to carry into effect the policy which the party has so long advocated. It will more even that the release of Mr. Gandhi to build up that confidence in our good faith and good will which is the essential condition of friendly relations between the two people.—Reuter.

MOST SPLENDID MUMMY CASE.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Luxor.—When the lid of the Sacrophagus was raised it revealed the most splendid gilded mummy case ever found in Egypt, which is three metres long.—Reuter.

NO OPENING THIS YEAR.

Luxor.—The opening of the mummy case will be such a formidable operation that there is no question of undertaking it this year.—Reuter.

TOMB OF TUTENKHAMEN CLOSED.

EQUEL TO ALLEGED DISCOURTESY OF P. W. D.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Luxor.—Owing to an alleged discourtesy on the part of the Public Works Department, Mr. Carter has closed the tomb of Tutenkhamen and abandoned the work.—Reuter.

LUTI FIKRI.

PARDONED AND RIGHTS RESTOR ED

LONDON, Feb. 13.

According to a message from Constantinople, the Turkish National Assembly has resolved to pardon and restore full civil rights to Luti Fikri, President of the Turkish Bar, and others sentenced by the Tribunal of Independence in Constantinople last December.—Reuter.

INDIA AND S. AFRICA.

POLICY OF RETALIATION.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Johannesburg.—The "Johannesburg Mail" understands that Government is not overlooking the Indian Government's decision to impose a countervailing duty on South African coal imported into India. It is stated that Indian exports to South Africa largely exceed South African exports to India, the excess in 1922 amounting to £ 1,500,000. Imports from India consist largely of grain bags, rice, cotton goods much of which is for the use of South African Indians. If therefore the policy of retaliation is accepted between the two countries, it is contended that India will be the chief loser.—Reuter.

Port Said, Feb. 13,—The "Clan Monroe" is expected to-day, also lighters containing cargo which is said to amount to 1,000 tons.

Dusseldorf.—The Inter-Allied High Commission has decided unanimously to proclaim Martial Law in Pirmasens District of Bavaria and dissolve certain Nationalist societies and associations.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONGRESS

TO BE REPRINTED IN FACSIMILE.

With the kind permission of Moulana Mahomed Ali, we have decided to reproduce in the "Bombay Chronicle" Mahatma Gandhi's Message—the first he has written after two years—in facsimile. The letter will appear as a special supplement in our Friday's issue—Dak and Town Edition.

Regular subscribers of "The Chronicle" will get their copy along with the paper. To others, the price of "The Chronicle" will be 4 annas. Copies can be had of newsboys in the City of Bombay and all respectable news Agents in the mofussil, or direct from the office of the "Bombay Chronicle", Fort, Bombay.

THE MILL STRIKE.

MILL-OWNERS' MEETING AND AFTER.

WILL THE OPERATIVES GIVE IN?

The reference in "The Chronicle" to Sir Fazulbhai Currimbhai's speech at the special meeting of the Mill-Owners' Association on Monday seems to have caused a flutter in the dovecotes of the mill-owners. The Assistant Secretary's letter, which is published elsewhere denies by the authority of the Chairman of the Association that Sir Fazulbhai made any reference to the question of bonus. On enquiry among some of the members present at the meeting, it is learnt that Sir Fazulbhai took the view that the sooner the deadlock was ended and the mills kept going, the better for the mill-owners and all concerned. He preferred that the Association should give the assurance, as suggested by his Excellency the Governor regarding the wages, and he was also of opinion that with a view to remove discontent among the mill-operatives and keep the mills going efficiently, they might in cases, pay the men some bonus. At least some of the members who were present derived the impression that Sir Fabulbhai referred to the question of bonus incidentally. Perhaps, they might be in the wrong in regard to what he said. The question does not really rest on what one member said or did not say, but what is of far greater importance is that the mill-owners should have flouted the friendly advice of His Excellency.

THE PROCEEDINGS

At the meeting of the Mill-owners' Association on Monday last over thirty members were present. Mr. S. D. Saklatvala presided. The other members present were Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, and Messrs. Lalji Naranji, Jehangir Petit, Manmohandas Ramji, Ratansi D. Morarji, Laxmidas Haridas, Kaikobad Cowasji Dinshaw, J. F. Macdonell, T. Watts, J. A. Kay, A. Geddis, H. H. Lakin, J. Tinker, T. Bradby, H. M. Mehta, C. N. Wadia, H. P. Mody, Pranjivandas Vasanji, T. Stokes, F. F. Stileman, Madhowjee D. Thackersey, B. L. Dhondy, H. F. Commissariat, Sorabji Pallonji, D. J. Registrar, T. E. Cunningham, S. J. Wood, Sarabhai Pratapraj, C. P. Wadia, C. G. Parekh, and M. D. Petit, Messrs. N. M. Wadia and Bomanji Adarji, representing the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company were also present at the meeting by special invitation.

At the outset, Mr. Saklatvala made a speech explaining what had transpired at the interview with H. E. the Governor. The resolution which has already appeared in these columns was moved by Mr. J. A. Kay and passed unanimously, but not before an amendment had been moved and defeated. The resolution is reproduced below:—

"In accordance with the resolution adopted at a special general meeting of the Millowners' Association held on Monday, the 11th instant it is hereby notified that the mills will be opened to receive workmen and ready to commence on the 18th of February as already announced. Wages earned and due for the month of January will be paid two days after the resumption of work.

"A feeling seems to prevail in certain quarters that the millowners in addition to cancelling the bonus intend to reduce the scale of wages for the month of January. It is entirely untrue and does not enter into the question of present dispute nor has it been considered in connection therewith."

SIR FAZULBHOY'S AMENDMENT.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy moved that the following clause be added at the end of the above resolution:—

To remove any misunderstanding on the part of the workers, it is hereby notified that the existing scale of wages will be continued for the year 1924, and if short time has to be worked owing to bad trade or any other causes, the operatives will be paid upon the present scale for such days as may be worked.."

Mr. C. N. Wadia seconded the amendment. It appears that the amendment was vehemently opposed, and finally votes were taken and the amendment was declared lost 571 votes being recorded against while

(Continued on Page 10).

DOMINION STATUS FOR INDIA.

BUREAUCRACY'S FAITH IN "PROGRESS BY STAGES".

PT. MALAVIYA'S RETORT.

INDIA TIRED OF SPOON-FEEDING.

APPEAL TO BRITISH SENSE OF JUSTICE.

"EQUAL RIGHTS TO FOREIGNERS UNDER SWARAJ".

DEBATE ADJOURNED TO NEXT WEEK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 13.

The public galleries were again taxed to their utmost capacity by an influx of visitors to hear the further debate on constitutional advance when the Legislative Assembly met at eleven this morning. Sir Frederick Whyte presided. Among the distinguished visitors were the Maharani of Baroda and Sir Edward Chamier, the President of the Bar Committee. The proceedings began with the oath taking by Colonel Gidney and Mr. R. D. Bell (Bombay Official).

On the motion of Sir Basil Blackett the House agreed to appoint a select committee of the following on the Bill constituting a Central Board of Revenue:—Mr. E. G. Fleming, Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. L. S. S. Omalley, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Quaiyum, Mr. A. R. L. Tottenham and Sir Basil Blackett.

On the motion of Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas the following select committee was appointed on the Bill amending the Coinage act:—Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Ujjagar Singh, Mr. H. Calvert, Dr. Gour, Dr. L. K. Hyder, Sir Gordon Fraser, Seth Kassibhai Lalbhai and Sir Purushottamdas.

The House then proceeded to elect nine members to the Standing Commttee to be attached to the Education Department. The result of the election would be annaunced later.

The Assembly then proceeded to continue the debate on the motions for constitutional advance.

Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas said that the whole of India was dissatisfied with the existing constitution and it would be a real act of statesmanship to amend it now.

Sir Purushotamdas said the Reforms represented a compromise, but their working had spread discontent not only among Non-Co-operators but even among those who had accepted to work the Reforms sincerely. The reason was every Indian had come to realise that whatever he might do he could not do real good to India under the existing system. At one time it was thought that Indians engaged in commerce and industry should keep away from politics, and representing that community he must explain that if he was voicing on their behalf, the feeling that Swaraj was alone the remedy it was because in their own sphere they had also come to realise that there were insurmountable walls in every direction at present. Moreover the Britishers had not worked the Reforms in a proper spirit. In recommending further changes they knew that law and order would be maintained.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO FOREIGNERS UNDER SWARAJ.

He assured that the fear of interference with British commerce was imaginary. Indians would not behave like the Whites in Kenya by depriving them of equal rights of citizenship but under Swaraj every foreigner in this country would enjoy equal rights. (Hear, hear.) But they would not permit any special privileges and monopolies. He opposed the idea of a Royal Commission. They did not give much and there was already one Commission in the country before which the Services were putting forward demands which the finances of the country could never bear. The resolution of Pundit Motilal had put forward the legitimate demands of Indians and even then English members like Sir Campbell Rhodes had held out the prospect of a military dictatorship or the introduction of Martial Law. Was that a reply to the Indians' legitimate aspirations? he asked. He characterised the Government proposals for an enquiry as halting and leading nowhere. He believed that the best school for responsibility was responsibility itself, and concluded by quoting Lord Macaulay that the greatest achievement of the British in India would be the culmination of their rule in the institution of Parliamentary Self-Government.

Sir Basil Blackett said that he would not go into the history of a thousand years back, or even a hundred years back, as Pundit Malaviya had done. They were concerned with the question of to-day. He reminded Pundit Malaviya that if in India taxation had gone over 50 crores since the war in England it had risen above 1,000 crores.

Pundit Malaviya:—What about increase in wealth?

Sir Basil Blackett assured that wealth had not kept pace with taxation. Sir Basil Blackett quoted from the account of the same historian which Pandit Malaviya had quoted to show how the Indian civilisation was before the British rule. He said the same author had also described the supreme power of Rajas and the impossibility of getting justice.

Pandit Malaviya:—That applies to to-day.

Sir Basil Blackett:—No, that would apply to to-morrow if we handed over the Raj. (Laughter.)

PROGRESS BY STAGES ONLY.

Continuing, the Finance Member said that five weeks ago the difference appeared unbridgeable. To-day they were all Swarajists (Laughter.) Their aim was Swaraj, but the difference lay only in respect of the progress by stages. Government proposed to proceed steadily and surely by well-tried route, while the other section wanted to run forgetting that it was not they alone who had to reach the goal, but a vast multitude who must naturally take time to move. "The position is like this. Government do not want to move to Raisina before the New Capital is ready for occupation" He said the question involved not only relations between Hindus and Muhamedans but also between Indians and the British. Changes of history had thrown into the hands of the British responsibility for governing India. The British people found themselves meshed into the responsibility for India but they could not get out of it. England had a responsibility to the world for the good government of India. She was committed to grant Swaraj, but there were enormous difficulties in the way, and these were more apparent to officials like the Home Member who had worked it from day to day than to others. The question required something more than goodwill for its solution. The British people were surprised that, despite a declaration of their clear intentions about India, they were being constantly vilified and they found obstruction and hostility. But he assured that destruction could not move them from their course. He believed that the Government of India Act was liable to a good deal of expansion within it.

Pandit Malaviya supported Pandit Motilal's proposition. He said, the Home Member had spoken as if India was a primitive country and had no civilization. The Home Member did not speak as a statesman because of his training as a permanent official of the country. He quoted from European historians proving that Indians were running excellently their administration before the British Rule. Even at present, one-third of India was ruled by Indians and was not worse governed than British India and the subjects of the Indian States were not worse off than the subjects in British territory. (A voice from the Government Bench:—No Reforms).

Pandit Malaviya replying said, the fault was that of the Government of India which had not given proper training to Indian princes. He asked them to look to Mysore and Baroda which were progressive States. Pandit Malaviya explained that the proposition of Pandit Motilal wanted a declaration to-day that Responsible Government was to be forthwith established in India subject to a period of ten or twenty years within which the British must sincerely work for enabling the Indians to man their army and other Services. Even after India attained Swaraj, British officers would be welcomed as co-workers in commerce and as advisers in the field of administration. He said the complete mismanagement of law and order since the Reforms showed that it should no longer be left to be administered in the present manner and without the responsibility of the Executive.

"PROGRESS BY STAGES UNJUST."

India, he said, had gone back and not progressed. The British Bureaucracy would not take a measure which would really bring about progress. No proper colleges for civil and military training had been established, no progress had been shown in the Indianisation of army, Banking facilities which alone could improve commerce and industry were lacking and the gold currency reserve was still held in London. "How long are we to wait," he asked. Progress by stages was unjust. India did not want to follow any violent method to win her freedom. She wanted to remain non-violent. She could not be violent because she had been deprived of arms and had had no military training. He thought that as a result of Indian blood in this war

(Continued on next page.)

THE MILL STRIKE.

(Continued from page 9.)

405 votes were for the amendment. Thereafter the original proposition moved by Mr. Kay was put to the vote and declared carried unanimously.

SIR FAZULBHAI'S SPEECH: A CONTRADICTION

Sir,—In the account of the meeting of the Bombay Mill-Owners' Association which appeared in your esteemed paper on the 12th instant, you state "Sir Fazulbhai it is also said, asserted that it was far more preferable that the mill-owners should individually even concede partly, if not wholly, the demand for a bonus and end the present undesirable state of things."

I am directed by the Chairman of the Association to contradict the above statement attributed to Sir Fazulbhai Currimbhai and also to state that the question of the payment of a bonus was never discussed at the meeting of the Bombay Mill-Owners' Association on the 11th instant, nor did Sir Fazulbhai in his speech make any reference thereto.

Will you kindly publish the necessary correction in your paper to-morrow, the 14th instant.—Yours etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Assistant Secretary.
The Mill-Owners' Association.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

BOMBAY LABOUR SITUATION.

WORKMEN BECOMING RESTLESS.

There was some restlessness among the mill-workers owing to the notice put up by the Mill Owners at the mill gates. But there was no stone throwing, only the men were to be seen walking about in the streets in the mill area.

The two men who were arrested while distributing the posters at the Rochard Mill were fined by the Magistrate Rs. 2 each.

MILL-OWNERS' MEETING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The mill-owners do not seem to have benefited from past experience. Their decision in flouting even the simple advice of H. E. the Governor seems to me to be due to short-sighted folly. If anything, that advice of H. E. was very modest, and entirely in the interests of the mill-owners themselves. But they have thrown away a good opportunity for making a favourable move towards a settlement. Apparently, they are still obsessed with a sense of prestige, and in their anxiety to appear as not having surrendered, they have assumed an attitude, which ill-fits with their economic strength, and even staying power. Possibly, they seem to believe that the poor mill-operatives can be coerced into submission by the threat—implied clearly—of an extended lock-out.. It may be that the —on the whole—quiet and peaceful behaviour of the operatives has induced in the mill-owners a false belief that the operatives are weak and cannot hold out. These capitalists have failed to realise that a grim determination has possessed their souls, and they are determined not to resume work under the bullying of capitalists. The men may be faced with starvation, but could this have greater terror for them, since they have rarely been strangers to want? It is simply foolish to think that the men can be made to surrender from such motives. Nor are the men frightened by the display of superior force, which is strongly in evidence in the mill area.

The mill-owners could have terminated the deadlock by making a generous gesture, and by agreeing to refer the outstanding matters to arbitration. If arbitration has successfully been resorted to in other places, it is difficult to see why Bombay mill-owners should fight shy of it.

After the decision of the last meeting, it is more than doubtful that the mill operatives will give in, and if the deadlock continues, it will be the owners themselves more than the men who will be to blame. If the men also hold out, as they are likely to do, an interesting situation will be created, and I believe the mill-owners will then be compelled to give in more than they might have done now.—Yours, etc.

A SYMPATHISER.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I should be glad if you would permit me to contradict a statement having reference to the Bombay Woollen Mill, published in column 5 page 7 of your issue of the 12th instant.

The paragraph I refer to reads:—

"The Bombay Woollen Mill which was working for a number of days and the men of which went on strike almost on the last day, started the engines yesterday, but the men refused to go back to their work. They collected before the mill, but did not go into the mill compound."

The employees of the Bombay Woollen Mill accepted the decision that no bonus would be paid and continued to work peacefully until the morning of February 4th, when it was found advisable to close the mill, due to the threatening attitude of a crowd round about the premises which, for some unaccountable reason, had been permitted by the Police authorities to grow from approximately 150 at 8 a.m. to over 2,000 by 10 a.m. Since the closing of the mill, the men have, through their muccadums, expressed a desire to return to work, but in view of the risk of injury to themselves and damage to the property, it was decided to keep the mill closed until it could be run with safety to all concerned. No attempt was made to restart on Monday the 11th, as reported by you.—Yours, etc.,

J. ADDYMAN.

Dadar, Feb. 13.

LABOUR POLICY.

(Continued from previous page.)

of a *volte face* on the part of M. Poincare and declares the position of the French Government is unchanged.

The "Figaro" hopes Mr. Macdonald's wishes will be realised.

The "Gaulois" says the new British Government has renounced Lord Curzon's errors and means to solve the political and financial problems by practical methods in a larger spirit.

The "Echo National" thinks Mr. Macdonald's speech opens an era of difficult negotiations, the price of which the French reparations and security will run the risk of paying.—Reuter.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LORD HALDANE ON ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 12

In the House of Lords to-day Lord Haldane enlarged on Mr. MacDonald's statement in the Commons regarding foreign affairs and dwelt at length on the importance of maintaining Anglo-French friendship. He declared that security was what the French in their hearts desired most. Lord Haldane did not wonder at it and said that the British Government wished France security almost as much as she wished it herself. The only difference was the difference of methods.

He pointed out the impossiblity of reducing armaments until a better method of security was obtained by some sort of a common mind among the European nations. He said that if France would come with them into consideration of this other method of security, they would not only assure her of an untroubled future but also secure relief of both France and Britain from a very heavy burden.

Marquis Curzon replied in a bantering tone and stated that his apprehensions were sensibly relieved by what he had heard from Lord Haldane.—Reuter.

DEGREE OF CONVERSION TO LABOUR.

Replying to Lord Birkenhead's question regarding the degree of Lords Parmoor's, Haldane's and Chelmsford's conversion to Labour politics, Lord Chelmsford stated that when the Labour Government was unable to find enough representatives to carry on the King's Government in the House of Lords they were obliged to approach those who were detached from politics and to ask them to enter under certain conditions. He agreed to accept office and co-operate loyally on the disclosed programme and accept full responsibility for Cabinet decisions but he was prepared to resign if he disagreed with them.

APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY SPEAKER.

Mr. Robert Young, Labour Member, has been unanimously elected as Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons and Chairman of Committees.

Mr. MacDonald stated that negotiations were proceeding on the basis that each party should have one member acquainted with the duties of the Chair.—Reuter.

UNTOUCHABLES IN INDIA.

ANOTHER "CAPE TIMES" OUTBURST.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Capetown.—The "Cape Times" in an editorial on "Caste-riden India" comments on the evidence of Mr. Srinivasa Swamy before the Lee Commission on behalf of the untouchables and declares it seems the Labour Government in England cannot listen to the demands of the Swarajists for complete self-government and shut their ears to the voices of these millions of unhappy creatures who have reasons, historical and present to live in constant fear of their own country.

The "Times" concludes: "And this is the nation that affects to regard the lot of the Natal coolie as oppressed and that wants its nationals to rule over the natives of Kenya Colony".—Reuter.

EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT.

U.S WILLING TO PARTICIPATE.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

New York.—Addressing 2,000 diners on the occasion of Abraham Lincoln's Birthday Banquet, President Coolidge promised all immediate unshrinking prosecution of all found guilty of complicity in the Oil Scandal. He defended the sale of arms to Mexico, and eulogised the British Funding Plan as an exhibition of the highest type of international honour. Referring to the enquiry by the Committee of Experts, President Coolidge declared that the prospect of an European settlement had arisen which held promise. Any settlement would no doubt call for European funding and financing which would be a doubtful success without American participation.

President Coolidge said that the present time did not appear propitious for a further effort to limit armaments but should European settlement be accomplished something might be hoped for in that direction. The United States was ready to join other great Powers whenever there appeared a reasonable prospect of an agreement in further limitation of competitive armaments.

The speech was enthusiastically applauded and was broadcasted throughout the country.—Reuter.

H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson was present at the Races on Wednesday afternoon. His Excellency was the Guest of the Members of the Orient Club at Dinner, on Wednesday.

DOMINION STATUS FOR INDIA.

(Continued from previous page)

they would purchase their freedom but that had not happened. Indians had been loyal.

Mr. Calvert (official, Punjab):—It was a passive loyalty.

Pandit Malaviya:—Loyalty is that which is active. I have never known passive loyalty.

Mr. Calvert was imperfectly heard saying: "Did you work for recruits."

Pandit Malaviya:—My own son was in the Indian Defence Force. The Hon. Member does not know what he is talking about. Without our efforts there would not have been one-fourth of the recruitment.

Continuing, Pandit Malaviya said, the speeches of the Maharajas of Bikaner, Patiala and Alwar at the Imperial Conference showed that all Indian Princes were anxious to see India advance swiftly than at present. As for the minorities he asserted that Indians themselves had concluded the Lucknow Pact—(Hear, hear)—which formed the basis of Reforms.

Sir Malcolm Hailey quoted from the speech of Pandit Malaviya a strong condemnation of the action of the Muslim League as throwing back national progress.

Pandit Malaviya explained that he had said those words because it was Government who had put up Mahomedans to raise the issue to-day. He was certain that however difficult the position might be Indians themselves would again solve it (Hear, hear.)

AN APPEAL TO BRITISH SENSE OF JUSTICE.

Concluding, Pandit Malaviya said, every nation had won its freedom. Ireland, Egypt and a host of other nations had won their freedom. To-day, India also longed for it and meant to have it. Before the relations were further embittered he appealed to the sense of justice of the British, who had so long kept Indians out to admit the justice of their right and give them Swaraj. He assured that if proper guarantee was given and time fixed for the Army for Indianisation, Indians would be able to defend their country after that period. (Applause.)

THEORY OF TRUSTEESHIP EXPOSED.

"PROGRESS BY STAGES UNJUST"

(By our Special Representative.)

DELHI, Feb. 13.

The debate on Mr. Rangachariar's resolution was opened by Mr. Purushottamdas Thakurdas who supported Pandit Motilal Nehru's amendment on behalf of the Indian commercial community, and said European commerce would not suffer under Swaraj as Indians would not appropriate others' property under the plea of trusteeship. Pandit Malaviya followed with a strong speech and told Government that Hindus and Mussalmans could settle differences themselves. Sir Basil Blacket said all are Swarajists and become sentimental about Trusteeship Pandit Motilal Nehru challenged the theory of Trusteeship, suggesting the handing of the trust to the ward. Dr. Gour's amendment was lost. The debate was resumed after lunch.

The day which was to prove decisive in the history of the Assembly brought no definite result, as the debate on Mr. Rangachariar's resolution had to be adjourned again. A large crowd of visitors went away disappointed at not witnessing the end of the important debate through division. Members came in early, discussing the situation, in groups. The Maharani of Baroda attended in the President's Gallery, being present throughout the day. The debate did not take any decisive turn, Sir Basil Blackett's intervention being confined to vague platitudinising. The discussion was throughout very general. Everybody wanted to have a say. The discussion showed that the real difference between Government and the Nationalist Benches does not relate to the rate of progress, but reaches the fundamental sources of power. It is a choice between Parliamentary Trusteeship and genuine Self-Determination, and the debate emphasised this cleavage.

Sir Purushotamdas who opened the discussion to-day questioned the assumption of the Trusteeship, enquiring who gave the Trusteeship of India to the British Government and warned that after Kenya and South Africa the less said of the Trusteeship the betted. The only drawback of Sir Purushotamdas' speech was it was written and a little too long as indeed were most of other speeches. Pandit Malaviya warmed up considerably after speaking awhile, and showed how the benevolent Trusteeship had been exercised during last three years. His statement that law and order were more mismanaged than at any previous time in British history was loudly applauded, as was his assurance that we shall settle our differences between ourselves. Panditji spoke with considerable emotion, and he created an impression of sincerity and intensity. His interruptions and retorts reveal him to be an experienced Parliamentarian who is quite at home in the Assembly and more than a match for Government Benches.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, who is the *de facto* leader of the House, (while Sir M. Hailey is called so by no right) effectively challenged the theory of Trusteeship. He asked who the author of the Trust was and said he did not know if it was a Providential Trust since he did not know the secrets of Providence, but the Trust was certainly foreign to all human forms. He suggested that the best way of exercising Trust was by handing over the charge to the ward. For the Assembly to revise the constitution would be a breach of faith with the constituencies, since Swaraj should be in accordance with the wishes of the people, and that was why Mahatma Gandhi refused to define it.

Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel denied Sir M. Hailey's charge that he or the Congress ever accepted decennial examinations by Parliament and the public. The Congress had was always opposed to the Preamble which reserved the right of judging time and the measure of each advance for the British Parliament and the public. The Congress made it clear that this clause was due to Ministerial caution and no an expression of His Majesty's opinion. The Labour Party through Col. Wedgwood opposed the section in the House of Commons when he announced Labour did not feel bound by the section. The Congress in suggesting a time-limit wanted an automatic transfer and not a periodical test of fitness through the Commission. The Congress wanted Self-Determination which excluded devices like decennial or Royal Commissions. "We want this much and will not be dictated by you saying 'take this only,'" declared Sjt. Vithalbhai amidst applause.

A SLIGHT BREEZE.

If Pandit Motilal was reasonable and gentle, Sjt. Vithalbhai was strong and effective. Some of his thusts went home and there was a slight breeze between him and Sir M. Hailey when the latter asked him whether British soldiers were to remain in the Indian Army in future. Centainly, replied Sjt. Patel whereupon, Sir M. Hailey assiduously hunted up a strong quotation from one of Sjt. Patel's speeches, whose accuracy was challenged by the speaker.

Sir M. Hailey enquired whether he had invented it or the "Chronicle" from which it was taken.

"Your Department must have done it," was Sjt. Patel's smart repartee. His parting shot was the doubting of the representative character of the Legislature and indifference to Reforms being withdrawn as though anybody would be any the worse for it. Sjt. Chamanlal, in a near maiden speech, said while the Swarajists had the mandate of a suffering India, the opposite Benches had the mandate of machine-guns and areroplanes, spoke on the constitutional aspect of the question but his contribution to the Debate was useful. Two Muhammedan members and Col. Gidney tried to raise the bogey of majority tyranny, but the House was not sympathetic to his gloomy forecasts. Repeated adjournments of the debate, however, strengthen the position of the Reactionaries and make the waverers waver more. The debate could not be concluded without discussing Sjts. Bepin Pal's and Roy's amendments, and had to be adjourned despite Pandit Malaviya's suggestion of finishing it then. If it comes to nothing on Pandit Nehru's amendment, the result is a foregone conclusion and the Nationalists will carry the day. The debate stands adjourned till Monday or Wednesday next. Meanwhile, all parties will have time to take stock of the situation and be prepared for the final blow.

RECIPROCITY BILL.

COUNCIL OF STATE'S APPROVAL.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 13.

The Council of State passed to-day without an amendment, the Reciprocity Bill of Dr. Gour, as passed by the Legislative Assembly in July last. Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari moved and several non-official members, including the Right Honourable Sastri, emphasised the elasticity of the rule-making powers vested in the Governor-General-in-Council to regulate the entry into and residence in British India of persons domiciled in other British possessions.

Government did not oppose consideration or passing of the bill.

Sir Narasimha Sarma explained that in adopting this attitude the Government of India were not actuated by any hostile motives towards the Dominions. The bill would not apply to persons in the service of the Crown.

FRENCH RUHR POLICY.

CHANGE EVIDENT FROM INSPIRED ARTICLES.

LONDON, February 12.

Paris.—That the French opinion as regards the Ruhr policy is changing is consensus of the articles in the Opposition Press commenting on the articles of "Sauerwein" in the "Matin" which are believed to be inspired. "Sauerwein" after admitting that everything received by France has been swallowed up by military expenses advocates extensive modification, even abandonment, of the occupation of the Ruhr, and its exchange for a new system of guarantees which would be placed in the inter-Allied, and not merely the Franco-Belgian, hands. He indicates that France will expect full payment through an international an and neutralised the Ruhr and the Rhineland if she consents to an inter-Allied instead of purely the Franco-Belgain settlement.

The "Oeuvre" says that this is a return to commonsense and to a programme which was on the point of realisation at the Cannes Conference when M. Briand fell.—Reuter.

SEPARATIST PLIGHT.

FIERCE ATTACK BY CROWD

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Berlin.—Heavy fighting took place at Lirmasen in the Palatinate last night between the inhabitants and the Separatists for the possession of the Government building, where the Separatists were barricaded. It is reported 14 Separatists and 3 beseigers were killed and twenty of the latter wounded. It is stated the Separatists fired on and bombed the crowd which was attempting to storm the building. The latter set fire to the building after spraying it with benzine with fire hoses. The Separatists ceased fire and pleaded mercy but several were massacred as they emerged, including the leader, "Government Commissioner" Schwab. The French attitude was neutral.—Reuter.

TURKISH DELEGATION.

The members of the Turkish Delegation will leave for Delhi to-day to see H. E. the Viceroy.

MR NAARAJAN ON INDIAN ART.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The perusal of the report of the meeting held on 12th instant in connection with "Indian Art" was a great mental exercise. Imitating the President of the meeting, I shall say I am a writer and what is more, a writer, not of newspaper articles, but of artistic pieces of *plays*—plays performed in Bombay for months together thrice a week. Having made out my title, let me express an entire disagreement with the whole tenour of the speech of Mr. Natrajan. He reminds me of the Royalists of the days of Charles II, more royalist than the King himself. It is the merest truth to say that the English officials submerged the Indian tradition of Art and Mr. Natrajan is the most eloquent testimony of such suppression. It ought not to have been said with an air of boastfulness by him that he began understanding Indian Art only after he had read a great deal of English literature. For all I know it may be a fact, but a fact that should be admitted with a sense of shame. I have known many an Indian—educated as the word goes, who had to learn every good point about India from Englishmen. They are more to be pitied and should think more than once before boasting of that mental subservience. Mr. Natrajan is an embodiment of mental bifurcation or hybridness. He had, I admit, some Indianness left in him to appreciate the spiritual aspect of the Satyagraha of Mahatma Gandhi. With that exception Mr. Natrajan is a veritable sample of the mentality created by the sort of education forced on India by the bureaucratic hierarchy.

Mr. Natrajan may with benefit recollect the fact that Shakespeare, as to-day understood, was first discovered by the Great German called Gervinus. Is Mr. Natranjan going to say that England owes her dramatic Art to Germany on the basis of this single case? Mr. Natrajan asks if there was a greater expression in any vernacular than that "truth is beauty and beauty is truth.' Yes, I emphatically tell Mr. Natrajan to learn Marathi and to read the works of our great author Mr. Shripad Krishna Kolhatkar, so that Mr. Natrajan can find any number of expressions more beautiful and more fraught with the true artistic spirit than the one quoted by Mr. Natrajan. It will also be worth while reminding Mr. Natrajan of the Sanskrit statements "Satyam Brahma," and it may be hoped that he knows of the conception Brahma including "Art."

The most disastrous notion of Mr. Natrajan is that India has not a true perception of Art because India did not keep up the memory of the individual artists. Nothing can equal this notion in its antiart spirit. It is a noved notion that for the appreciation of a Grecian Statue, it is necessary to know who made it. It is a novel notion to hold that monarch to be lacking in artistic perception who brought paintings remarkable in beauty but the painters of which were not known to him. Art is a negation of vanity. The greatest artist is he who loses himself in his "Art". It is in this spirit that the greatest Indian artists have worked and it is this spirit which has created that artistic instinct which abounds in India and led Mr. Pickthall to say taste in Art "was the possession of the man in the street in India" of which he was unconscious. To the English educated Indian, "Arts" have quite a different signification, whether in the State Universities or in some socalled National Colleges. To such a person the idea of the artist losing himself in artistic production may be repulsive. This repulsion is the result of English Education and Mr. Natrajan suffers from it.

It is said of man that at a particular age he ceases to learn. (This is not true of the artist.) If Mr. Natrajan has not yet reached that age, I may request him to read the two small brochures written on Ajanta paintings by the present principal of the "J. J. School of Art" Captain Solomon. They will not take, both together more than an hour of his valuable time. Compared with the trouble, the benefit will be simply enormous. The two booklets have been published by a Press with which Mr. Natrajan is known to have had a great familiarity viz "The Times of India" Press. After reading those two booklets, I shall request Mr. Natrajan to spend at least three evenings with Captain Wonderful E. G. Solomon in the compound of the Arts School. After going through this course of education, Mr. Natrajan will be cured of the disability which he has, with almost every "Bachelor of Arts", developed in his College. Then he will be able to see what there has been in India, what are the potentialities of India in the artistic world, and how systematically they were kept submerged by the bureaucratic mind. The greatest pity is that an Indian should boast of his requiring foreign aid to learn of his native art. India is a land of miracles. Educated India is a land of greater miracles. And if I do not say that Mr. Natrajan is the greatest miracle of this land, it is only because I know the great Sanskrit saying 'Bahu ratna Vasundara' i.e. this world abounds in jewels."

—Yours, etc.,

B. V. WAREKAR.

Gamdevi, Feb. 13.

MR. NATARAJAN'S ARTISTIC SENSE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the meeting held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Mr. Natrajan said that the greatest enemy of art was exaggeration. This is true enough. But how does Mr. Natarajan himself, an artist in the sense that he is a writer—observe this rule? Was it not a long flight of superlative rhapsody when he said that in his own case only when he had read much of English literature had he come to a real understanding of Indian art? Does Mr. Natarajan believe that his rather novel experience is the experience of every lover of Indian art? What a confession, if genuine, to make that he got his inspiration for the love of Indian art from a study of English literature! His statement means, if it means anything, that a non-English knowing Indian cannot have artistic sense. I am afraid Mr. Natarajan is talking without his book when he dogmatises in this strain. In my younger days before I knew any English, I have admired the sculptural excellence of the figures in the temples at Belur and Halebid in Mysore State. Not only that. I have seen hundreds of non-English knowing Indians admiring not only the stone figures of these temples but the architectural symmetry and beauty of these structures. Whoever has not sighed in vain for the Lalave days of Indian art, when the inimitable figure of Gomatheswara at Sravanabelagola—again in Mysore State—was left as a legacy to the modern world? Does it require a knowledge of English to appreciate and admire such eternal monuments of Indian artistic genius?.—Yours, etc.

R. S.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

NO MORE TUTELAGE.

MR. JAMNADAS' LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the National Home Rule League, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas delivered a lecture at the C. J. Hall on Wednesday night on "The Coming National Conference in Delhi" Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth presiding.

The Chairman said many important things were happening in the world concerning India. Some of them at least expected fair treatment at the hands of the Labour Government, as they too had suffered for their convictions and risen from ordinary positions. The second sessions of the National Conference was going to be held in Delhi on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th instant and it would be a memorable session, as they would have to prepare the future constitution for India.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said there were two methods of achieving self-Government. Mrs. Besant had suggested one of them was the direct method and another the parliamentary method. The idea of a Conference was once treated with contempt by the Nationalist press in India and "The Bombay Chronicle" had come out with an article on "Mrs. Besant's wild goose chase," but that idea had gained ground and was now accepted by a large majority of people. People now believed more in parliamentary methods than in direct methods and the N. C. O.'s had accepted that method by entering the Councils. The resolution now being moved in the Assembly demanded a Round Table Conference and was supported by the Swarajists. He thought the speech of Sir M. Hailey was a climb down on his previous attitude, although he did not agree with the former's views. He hoped, however, the Government would give effect to the resolution passed by the Assembly. Whether a Royal Commission were appointed or a Round Table Conference convened it was essential that the country should immediately express its views on the subject. The Congress League Scheme itself was based on the manifesto of the nineteen members of the old Council and when Mr. Montagu came to India they had something ready to offer as their scheme. The present Assembly was more representative of the people than the old Assembly ever was and if a scheme was drafted by a Conference of members of the Assembly, the leaders in the country and the members of the provincial Councils it was more likely to pass through the Assembly than anything else. And that scheme should be devised by the National Conference first and when it was finally passed it should be sent over to England by means of a deputation. The idea of the Conference was accepted by many Swarajists. Independents and other members of the Assembly. It was not at all wise to accept the idea of tutelage under Great Britain. The idea was to demand a status for India which would confer on them the Dominion status and in order that Swaraj might not be delayed unduly owing to their inability to carry on the Army and Navy and Foreign Departments they were willing to leave aside those departments to the control of the Viceroy. However, it must clearly be understood that those departments should be transferred to the people's control on the Assembly passing a Bill to that effect, without their going to the British Parliament. They could not, of course, excluded the right of the Indian States to have their say in any final arrangements that might be arrived at. But all those things could not be brought forward as a reason for delaying the grant of Swaraj to India.

A SYSTEMATIC EMASCULATION.

It was the fault of Government itself that they were unable to take the control of the military and naval departments, for they had been systematically emasculated by the policy of Government. Were they going to postpone the taking over of other departments simply because they were unfit to take over the civil and military department. The Finance Department was one of the most important departments, because a wholesale loot was going on of Indian resources. And that should be stopped at once if they wished to save India. It was not piecemeal reforms that the National Conference was asking but the final act of Home Rule. Whatever they did, they should have a united demand made by the country as a whole so that the final act of Home Rule might be given to the country. Mrs. Besant had confidence that if they passed a constitution unitedly and presented it to the British Government it would never be rejected by the British Government, although there might be some slight alterations, if it were passed by that very constitution which had been conferred on them. He had reasons to believe that the British Government were going to tackle the question of Kenya and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's message that they were not going to be cowed down by any unconstitutional methods filled him with hope that if a just decision were arrived at by the British Government they would enforce it, in spite of the threats of the Whites in Kenya and he deprecated suspicion of the Labour Party by some Indians, as it was not warranted by facts. The Indian Parliamentary Committee of which Col. Wedgwood was the Chairman, had come into being with the blessings of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. The methods of N.C.O.'s had not succeeded, and they had gone back to the constitutional methods of co-operators and no one could deny it. If other methods had failed them, he though they might get at least some benefit if they adopted the methods suggested by him.

LETTER FROM ITALY.

ITALIAN FOREIGN POLICY.

THE FRENCH TREATIES.

THE THREE FOUNDATIONS OF FASCISM.

BY GEORGE RAFFALOVICH.

ROME, Jan. 15.

The announcement of the Franco-Tchecoslovak Alliance came as a thunderbolt from a blue sky upon the Italian Press and reacted unfavourably upon the people. The Government of Signor Mussolini is too alert to have been taken unaware, but the public had remained blind to the signs of Poincare's nervous activity in 1923. Since the one fault of Italians in general is an excitability which can only be compared in suddeness to the boiling of milk, the repercussion of M. Benes' trips to Paris and the sudden realisation of their meaning have been exaggerated. Were it not for the trust which all repose in the forethought and intelligence of Signor Mussolini, I could say that the spectre of fear is abroad in the land. Judging events from their first outward appearances, there would seem to be method and reason in this nervousness.

There is no European army that can be compared to that of France in 1924. Her artillery, her chemical preparation and airplane services are such as no other nation can hope to approximate them in less than two years of activity. To build guns and airplanes, to possess the secret of deadly gas is not sufficient, or Germany and the United States would be equal to the French. What is necessary is a patient detailed organization of all the resources of the country, a constant co-operation between steel manufacturers and the General Staff, the training of specialists in a number superior to any possible need, and finally the certainty of sources of supplies which cannot be endangered by any combination of enemies. The next war will be started suddenly and will be won almost before it is officially declared. The striking must be thoroughly efficient.

This, France thinks she has now provided for. Her gunners and artillery men remain the same as during the war inferior to none, only multiplied to an extent little known outside military circles. Her gas experts have worked with intensity, and trained many men in the handling of that weapon of the next war. Her active aviation service is larger than that of all the other countries put together. Pilots are turned out by the score every month, with constant opportunities to practice, owing to the so-called passenger air lines operating daily all over Europe and Africa, learning a lesson from every storm. Electrical devices and inventions are being studied. Her colonies are producing everything that her armies may need, and in most of them, she has duplicated her training schools, with the result that she will be able, by 1925, to place in the field a multicolourel army such as even the world war did not produce, and with a far better efficiency than is generally realised.

Meanwhile the foreign policy has not been idle. Treaties of alliance with Poland, Tchekoslovakia and Belgium, tentative arrangements with Jugoslavia and Roumania, and preparations for another with the land of Venizelos are sufficiently alarming to those who had not watched the developments of 1923. While Italy was bending all her efforts towards unity and internal reconstruction, the moves of France were fact and many. Whether they were wise or efficient is another story. Against them, Italy has an undefined agreement with Spain, the help of which will remain problematical for several years, and the prospect of an understanding with Russia, Bulgaria and South America. With the problem of Fiume unsettled, thanks to the utter passivity of Jugoslavia, with a Hungary remaning maniacled and impotent, Austria indifferent to all external problems, Germany unsettled and gnarling, and Russia still far from ready to take up her international burden, Italy remains almost isolated, although pledged to enforce the respect of the Peace Treaties that deserve none. Such isolation is galling to those Italians who began to dream of an Empire as soon as the Fascista Government had assuaged their fears of internal disorder. The cause of this feeling is their ignorance. Italians may speak of English insularity, but, in comparison to Italy, England and the United States are sources of deep knowledge concerning foreign countries. The Italian Press displays an amazing vagueness of information about world politics and foreign customs. Every now and then, someone like Arnaldo Cipolla, or the writer who contributes extraordinarily clever articles of high literary charm on Africa to the *Popolo d'Italia*, and who is now on his way to India, emerges from the mass and surprises us. But as a whole, the Italians do not receive from their Press the foreign news and foreign atmosphere which their quick intelligence deserves.

Italy will not have a place in the sun until she has learned the lesson of Fascism—Efficiency, Discipline and a perserverent Will to conquer all difficulties. With all the great qualities of her sons, she lacks nevertheless this political stamina. Her Government knows it, her friends know it, the Fascisti leaders know it; her enemies know it and gloat over the lack of such essentials; but her people have not yet come to the realization of the necessity of the twentieth century, which is that nations and individuals must fight, *merely to retain their position*, by every means in their power. Many Italians had fancied that the mere fact that they had a Fascista Government meant that they did not need to work any more. This stage of exaggerated optimism is now replaced by a wave of no less unwarranted pessimism. The foreign position of Italy does not mean that she is in danger. It only means that she has been made to see the truth.

FACE TO FACE WITH REALITY.

That truth may not be pleasant. It may be unpalatable; but it is precisely that type of strong medicine which Signor Mussolini likes to administer, because it is likely to bring about a state of healthy comprehension. Of course, Italy is in no danger of war. She need not fear any physical aggression on the part of France. Jugoslavia would like to fight, but dares not. Italy is, however, compelled to see that the struggle for life will be hard and strenuous, and that her prestige is at stake. Her business men must be wide-awake and seize all the chances of possible openings in new markets Her General Staff must silently prepare for eventualities. Her air forces and cable and radio services need to be multiplied and rendered really efficient. Finally her banking system must adapt itself to new methods and be a help to industry instead of a hindrance. Adequate credits will have to be afforded to those hudred enterprising Italians who need only a little start to build up a sound business.

In the United States, especially in California, poor Italian emigrants have built up enormous businesses which are daily increasing in importance and numbers. The same is true of Latin America. This is due to their persevearance, sobriety and initiative. At home they find the banks mostly controlled by foreigners, or by Italians who have not adapted themselves to the ideas of New Italy. The Fascisti leaders know perfectly well that this state of mind of the banks is choking all initiative, but they are not yet able to increase the rythm. There is no doubt, however, that this will come also.

There is no dishonour for Italians in expectation. Time is on their side. Their country is not as poor in natural resources as is generally believed. Their population is increasing. The reform of education will restore the arts and crafts which made them so famous in past centuries, when Florence gave Europe her civilisation. Although France may build up a chain of vassal states in answer to the British and American refusal jointly to guarantee her territory, these alliances are precarious. The Little Entente is divided. If Italy remains outside that more or less closed circle, at least she retains her independence. Germany, Russia, Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria could, if an unexpected situation came up, form a no less eager and efficient combination of Allies in direct touch with each other. And Great Britain also remains free. The only fault which Italy can commit is that of losing heart and patience. The aggressive designs of France are not proved and, if they were to become evident, they would not be necessarily directed against Italy. Hypnotised by the vision of immoral, shameful peace treaties, Poincare is playing all his cards on those treaties. Only the future can tell whether he did not take undue risks. At all events, his attitude will bring Italy in closer relations than hitherto with England and with the nations that labour under the fear of French hegemony in Europe.

There is also a way in which the French group can be offset. That is by some other nation injecting a new idea in warfare. Weapons become obsolete in a very few days, when a newer and more efficient weapon is found. The nation that can be ready wit new means of rapid aggression is the nation that will win the next war—or prevent others from engaging in the fateful undertakings of a new war. Italy is as likely as any other country to be thus preparing herself.

The Pessimists might then heed the warnings of Mussolini himself, and remember that if Italy's position among the nations is even vocal even isolated that of Great Britain is no less uncertin, that of Germany is more than precarious and that of France is more of a gamble than Poincare would admit. Not Italy alone, but all Europe is in crisis. While Signor Mussolini is at the helm, Italy can at least be relied upon not to undertake any step which could not be corrected, not to create new false situations, and perhaps even to correct with candid dignity some of the false moves which he has inherited from his predecessors. It is not an easy task to take up a game of chess when someone has bungled the first moves, but the Duce is more apt than any other man to achieve a final victory even under such difficulties.

A YEAR OF RESTORATION.

In a general way, taking the whole position of Italy, political, international financial and economic, she gives a decided impression of a great change. This has been achieved mostly by one man. His task will be made easier as the months pass, because he is forming a small phalange of efficient leaders. All together, there are 7,112 Fasci, or branches, with 777,703 members in good standing. It is not much, but it is perhaps too much still. Abroad, there are 480 Fasci with 60,000 inscribed members. The Duce is truly the head of that party. He knows that he can call upon almost everyone of these men for any task and any sacrifice. They are his body, intelligence and soul. The black sheep are being eliminated one by one. The majority of Fascisti form a true elite, an aristocracy which knows no rights, but only duties, which is ready to fall in at his first call, and which is being disciplined with a strong hand and a loving heart, in the open, instead of steelthily.

The country, as a whole, has taken new courage. Italian capital, ever cautious to a degree unrealized by foreigners, is being re-educated to the risks and profits of enterprise which had made Venice and Florence the centres of banking in the days gone by. The demobilisation, very slow at first, but now increasing in speed, of the State monopolies and industries, is giving a strong impetus to that re-education. The petty axes which previous Governments had imposed upon practically every article of necessity have been reduced, and will be further reduced until Free Trade and free competition allow Italians to express their qualities in terms of financial success. An income tax will in time replace the duties formerly imposed upon the food and the other objects of necessity. The telephone and telegraph, the electrical and parcel-post systems of Italy, which are among the worse in the world, will be turned over to private industries, probably with ample provisions for a stimulating competition. The whole country is being re-divided, and the administration gradually loosened from the serried yards of red tape which hampered its movements. More liberty and autonomy have been introduced almost everywhere, especially in the school system. In short, a new rythm is being forced upon the country, to the great advantage of future generations.

When one considers the programme of the young Italian leaders, as he gave it a year ago, one is constrained to admit that he has initiated in every direction the moves that will eventually realise it in its entirety. "I want" he had said "to make a State out of this Nation, to give it a moral ideal which can be expressed in a whole complete system of individualised, responsible hitrarchies. The latter, from the highest to the lowest, must be made to feel the pride and privilege of diong their duty. This work must be seen in its entirety, and pursued along lines of historical, progressive developement; it cannot be accomplished in two months, nor in two years. But such is the direction towards which the Fascista Government will proceed. Every one of our decisions, every one of our action is directed towards the necessity of erecting a single united State, sole depositor of all the inherited history, of all the future, of all the energy of the Italian nation."

Every day the sincere observer must admit that the radiant light around the corner becomems more visible. Before another year, if it pleases God, the new structure will be in sight.

THE GRAND COUNCIL.

The meeting of the Grand Council of the Fascista Party was take place as usual on the 12th of this month. It was postponed almost in the last days, to permit the Duce to know the outcome of the political situation in England, and to complete his arrangements about the Fascista Party. Knowing that the whole world is passing through a crisis, not only economic and financial, but especially moral and social, he wants first of all to build up an elite of young men with no other ideal than country, no other duty but to obey his will implicity until one by one their eyes are opened to his purpose. All the rest is unimportant to Mussolini in comparison to the creation of an unselfish, enlightened, cultured elite. Nor does he care very much where it is recruited, provided it serves his purpose. His opponents may call the Milizia Nazionale of Italy a band of ruffians. One who knows the men as individuals can easily retort that they are stern, uncompromising, unafraid, but perfectly conscious of their actions and ofty in their intentions.

In Italy also there is a sad lack of ideas and ideals among the aristocracy, and an equal lack of the sense of responsibility and of personal courage among the disatisfied classes. The new elite is to supply both the ideas and the courage. As the Grand Council, recast for better usefulness, will issue its decrees to the rank and file of the Party, it is intended that the Fascisti will gradually be submitted to such tasks and such tests that only a hero can resist them and remain obedient, faithful and helpful. Then we shall begin to see the second results of Benito Mussolini's work. Then will internal and external politics matter to him, and be settled by him with an ease of which only the man who relies on a solid basis can dispose.

While rendering homage to the new reformed National Mintia, soldiers, leaders and apostles in one, it is also necessary to call attention upon the other two, no less solid, basis which the Duce has to build upon. The squads of action, acting now as soliders in the colonies, now as boy-scout masters all over Italy, now as nerve centers in small distant places, now as men in barracks undergoing a strict physical training, deserve attention. But they are not the whole Fascista scheme. There are also the Syndicates the Guilds of Fascista workers, more numerous than the Militia, and gradually transforming themselves into a labour elite. Had such an elite of workers existed in Russia, how different would have been the result of the Lenin efforts! We must not be blind to the fact that these syndicates have been built up for a very different purpose than ornament, or to provide a chorus of labour approval to an anti-Labour policy, as those who do not know Mussolini allege. They are to provide the ideas and the revolutionary spirit to the labouring classes.

More important perhaps than both the Militia and the Guilds is the third basis of the Fascista State, the groups of competence. They will eventually replace the system of popular representation. It was the censuring and expulsion of Massima Rocca from the Party by the old timers of Fascism which led precisely to the reconstruction of the Grand Council of the Party. Massimo Rocca is back at his work, an apostle of the groups of Competence, who enjoys the friendship and support of his Chief.

From the free play of the leaders of these three movements within the Fascista Party, from the votes which will be cast and from the composition of the permanent heads of the Party, as distinct from the State, the fate of Italy depends. There are still Fascisti leaders whose lack of intelligence, adaptation, and tack would bring about dissatisfaction, troubles and failure. But they are not likely to be left at the helm, however great their claims upon the gratefulness of the Duce for blind obedience in the past.

KAMALA LECTURESHIP.

TO BE ESTABLISHED BY SIR A. MOOKERJEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

Sir Ashotush Mookerjee has intimated to the registrar of the Calcutta University his desire to place at the disposal of the University, Government securities for Rs. 40,000 of three per cent loan to establish a lectureship to be called the Kamala lectureship in memory of his daughter Kmala, who died on January 4th 1923. The lecturer, who will be appointed annually by the Senate, will deliver a course of lectures in either Bengali or English on some aspect of Indian life and the honorarium of the lecturer is to consist of Rs. 1,000 in cash and a gold medal valued at Rs. 200.

MUSIC CANFERENCE AT AHMEDABAD

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 11.

Ahmedabad celebrates the spring festival to the worship of Art. This in fact is the Art-week. The sixth Musical Conference under the presidentship of Marana Kumar Shri Prabhatdevaji is so far a great success. Musicians from Bengal, Alwar and even from far off Madura have attended in large numbers. Diliph Kumar Roy, the distinguished Indian Musician of Europe, and Miss Banerjee specially attended the Conference. Amongst other famous masters of Indian Music, Alabandakhan of Alwar and Pramathnath Banerjee of Calcutta were prominent. The excellent performance of Gandharva Mahavidyalaya students on *mridanga* was marvellous. The music drill of the Anand Charotar Society Students and the *garbas* of the Gujarat ladies were highly entertaining. The first resolution passed by the Conference was to join in the general national prayer of thanksgiving for the recovery of Mahatmaji and to congratulate him on his release. The second resolution congratulated the Gujerat Vidyapith in giving a prominent place to music in its courses of curriculum and recommended all educational institutions to embody music in their course of studies.

KHADDAR BOARD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

WARDHA (C.P.) Feb. 11.

The Khaddar Board having postponed its Punjab tour, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj has cancelled his Punjab programme. Messrs. Rajgopalachar and Shankerlal Banker, are expected here shortly. They will visit the important centres of this province.

The Executive Committee of the Provincial Congress Committee meets at Wardha on 17 instant 3 p.m.

PROF. SHAH & THE SENATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is generally asked, why a scholar and a professor of the type of K.T. Shah has not a place in the Senate of our University! Sir, as we are all aware, Prof. Shah' works on Economics, Trade and Transport have elicited encomiums even from critics in England; and one wonders, why the Bombay University does not avail itself of the valuable assistance of such a scholar as Prof. Shah. For, Sir, it is the common practice in England, that Professors are ex-officio members of the Senate; and as such, they are able to do good work in that body. Prof. Geddes was immediately taken on the senate after his appointment. He is leaving the country in the middle of March; and we shall miss him much. Prof. Shah has been with the University for two and a half years; and it can be stated, without the least fear of contradiction, that he will be an asset to the Senate, to which he has as much claim to belong as any other Professor or Scholar. Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

A Delhi message of February 12th says: —In connection with the aeroplane crash at Risalpur on 29th January, it is reported that Passenger Corperal Hall has died of injuries.—A. P..

Dr. Tuthornhill, Bar-at-Law, acts as a Judge of the Calcutta High Court vice Mr. Justice Ghose on leave.—A. P.

EAST AFRICAN INDIAN CONGRESS.

MOMENTOUS SESSION AT MOMBASA.

MRS. NAIDU'S ELOQUENT ADDRESS.

The East African Indian Congress opened at 2 o'clock on Saturday the 19th instant, at Mombasa and the huge marque erected for the purpose began to fill up well before noon. Mrs. Naidu arrived at about 2-30 p.m. and took her seat on a raised platform along with the members of the Committee, and the delegates from the various centres were seated in sections in positions adjacent to the platform.

Mr. Ahmed Jamal, Chairman of the Reception Committee, opened the Congress by welcoming Mrs. Naidu on behalf of the Committee and the Indian citizens of Mombasa, and stated that since the Congress had last met many things hahd arisen which were disturbing the minds of their country men both here and in India.

Mr. Taibali then addressed the gathering and said:—

The name of Mrs. Naidu has been proposed for the presidentship of what promises to be the most momentous session of the East African Indian National Congress. Ladies and Gentlemen, the distinguished lady whose name I am proposing for the presidentship is too well known for mention here. Without exaggerattion, if I were to describe, even briefly, the great services which she has rendered to the Indian Nation, it would take volumes. Ladies and Gentlemen, the very fact that Mrs. Naidu has travelled from India all the way to this country to preside over the deliberation of this assembly, and also the fact that she has left her dear daughter, I am sorry to say, in a very dangerous condition, should convince you that she has closely at heart the cares and destinies of her fellow countrymen residing abroad. Gentlemen, her presence here with us should also prove to us that our fellow-countrymen in India are following with closest attention, all the political doings which are going on in this country. Gentlemen, I take it as a proof of their sincere desire to help us that they have sent to us Mrs. Naidu, who is one of the most distinguished political workers. Gentlemen, I have no doubt that she will acquire during her short visit to this country very valuable and precise information of what we are suffering from, and she will place that information before our fellow countrymen in India—they have already started the campaign there to assist us: at least I believe they are doing their best to obtain information as to our grievances. There is no doubt that Mrs. Naidu will acquaint all the leaders in India of the terrible plight in which we are being placed in this country. Gentlemen, the services which I believe she is about to render to us will be small to that which she has rendered to our Motherland. I will, therefore, not waste your time any further, so I have the greatest pleasure in proposing her name and I feel sure that you will adopt that name as President unanimously.

Mr. Hussain Suleman Virjee then addressed the meeting in Gujarati. Mr. Anantany spoke in Gujrati.

Mr. Suleman Virjee then congratulated Mrs. S. Naidu on behalf of the Indian community and presented the lady with a Gold Medal.

The following telegrams were then read out:

Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri: (I).

"Wish success Congress, take united hold unyielding stand but no provocative measures or language, Mahatma progresses quite satisfactorily."

"Don't send your representatives to the Municipal and Legislative Councils of Kenya."

A. M. Jiwanjee, London:

"Congratulations to members on opening Congress. Trust complete success: Unity only can bring about "success."

Hussein Alidini Visram, Khandalla:—

"Wish you all success."

Malik made a long speech in Urdu

Mrs. Naidu then entered the pulpit:—

Friends,—Being a very unconventional speaker, you will observe that contrary to all the accepted rules of Congresses and Conferences I hold no printed paper in my hands—not even a single note to guide my mind or my intelligence to deal adequately and effectively with those grievances and problems that are peculiar to the East African Indian Colony. I do not know whether I should apologize for not following the conventional procedure of having the printed page, so that you may rustle page after page to the convenience of the reporters, who alas in every country of England and all over India have a grievance against me, because they say I speak too fast, and my words are not words of journalism.

I have to thank you with all the strength and fervour of my heart for the honour you have done me in inviting me to preside over this most critical and epoch-making session of the East African Indian National Congress. I am aware that there are many distinguished compatriots of mine who could have done you greater service and who have a vaster experience of political life, with riper wisdom and who could have directed your welfare and aspirations to a successful issue.

I am aware that there are many very irresponsible men in your country who regard a mere woman from India as an irresponsible firebrand. To each his own interpretation of what is his responsibility and what is a stake. A stake in the country is not to be measured by a foot-rule, is not to be measured with staves, it is not the possession of wide acres, it is not the mastership of great trade concerns. The real stake in this country is the honour and self-respect of the Indian nation, which is challenged to-day. There is not in the length and breadth of the inhabited globe a single Indian of whom it can be said he has no stake in that country. Every man, rich or poor, illiterate or otherwise, goes out to that country as an Ambassador and a custodian of his country's interests.

I am standing to-day for the first time in my life on the soil of Africa, but none the less, I dare any man, of any nation, to challenge my statement that I stand on the traditional Colony of the Indian people. What makes tradition, what makes policy, what gives rights? what brings duty, what imposes responsibility? It is the historic connection of race with another, of one country with another, and the longer the connection the deeper the interest, the more the responsibility and the more indisputable the claim. It does not take a very learned student to realize that naturally and inevitably East Africa is one of the earliest legitimate colonial territories of the Indian Nation, going so far back, as I learn from the Chairman's speech, to the first century of the Christian Era, going back so far as even hundreds of years before that. East Africa is, therefore, the legitimate Colony of the surplus of the great Indian nation. Whether they went forth to colonize these unknown lands from an economical point of view or to satisfy their desires for venture to give vent to the great energy which lies dormant to-day in the Indian nation, but which is now rising up in a living stream to surge forward and flood the World. I stand, therefore, to-day before you as an Indian speaker on Indian soil, soil that your forefathers have dug. Cities that your forefathers have built in a land which your ancestors gave to the citizens of the country—citizens by the right of heredity, citizens by the right of tradition, citizens by the right of the patriotic love which has been nurtured, fostered, and developed by the sweat of the brow and the blood of the heart, of the pioneers, exiled from India, so that Indian interests may grow greater. You are the descendants of those pioneers, you are the children of those great exiles, you are the custodians of the great traditions left by those adventurers who have made in the past the histories of the World.

Do you realize that not only are you the Ambassadors of India across the seas, but you are the rightful inheritants of this great legacy your forefathers left, and yet in the land built by your blood, where the graves of your fore-fathers lie, where men and women of every caste, Parsees and Christians have raised their temples and mosques, and with one voice, though different in religion, are willing to worship the same God, here, come a later generation of settlers and for whose convenience and welfare your fathers have worked and they dare to challenge your right to possess the soil of this land, the soil over which the ashes and bones of your fathers are strewn. We must know the interpretation of that most omnipotent, that most iniquitous challenge to your civilization known as the Immigration Bill, whose clauses are not merely an insult to India but are a betrayal of English ideals of justice, of the English who claim to be the inheritors of justice and freedom.

It is not for me, coming across the seas so many thousands of miles, so far away from the actual spot of your grievances, to lay down a hard and fast programme. To come to those suffering the grievances which are so old and yet so vital, suffering in every fibre and burning with the insults and with indignation, and not knowing the difficulties and disadvantages of the situation, it would, as I say, be presumption on my part to lay down for your guidance any programme without knowing first hand the local conditions, the meagreness of your conditions, your strength, your capacity, your preparedness for certain courses of action. Those details, those programmes, those particular policies that must be embodied in your actions are for you to consider, and if with my wide experience of Indian doings, my wide experience of Imperial doings and my knowledge of the Englishmen who are betraying England, and my knowledge of the Indian who is true to India, I can help you to arrive at some decision, and you will with one united voice and ever unyielding throw back challenge after challenge, insult after insult and ultimately by your moral courage receive your just demands, I shall be rewarded for the little sacrifice I have made by leaving my little child who is dying, because the needs of the children of our Nation are greater than the needs of one child.

In the Chairman's speech to-day we have in bold, plain biting language the severest indictment of the administration of the Colony, which no rhetoric, no oratory, no epithets and adjectives could have better and more boldly enunciated against the Government of the White nation in its attitude towards those who are older children of the soil. It has been a most heart-breaking chapter in that volume of iniquity by England which prides itself on its Imperial Administration. Point after point is quoted—Law Courts, Hospitals, Licenses, Educational facilities, and Segregation—the separation of the white man from the brown man, the brown man who had the complexion of their Christ, whom they crucified, and lastly the Immigration Ordinance. When I read this I asked myself: when those 24 Barons at the time of King John made him sign the Magna Charta—that great charter of liberty of the English Nation—did they dream of the days to come when the descendants of those Englishmen would go abroad and stamp on every right of libertyy that King John had to pass at the incidence of his Barons. When I think of the great poets, politicians and philosophers of England:

(Continued on next page.)

EAST AFRICAN INDIAN CONGRESS.

(Continued from previous page)

when I think of the sacrifices of the youth of England in France and Flanders, and when I think of the blood of man which has been shed for the causes of liberty and justice, I ask myself: does death alone give equality between races: is there no justice, no equality, in life? As to Indians, you are outcasts, you carry the brand of inferiority on your brows: you are the unclean political outcasts of the Empire. Friends, in India, whereas you know for the last few years there have been internal dissensions merely on details, of political policy, this question of Kenya, this insult to Kenya, this challenge to India, this betrayal of the inviolable right of man, white, brown or black, has brought politics force on to one common platform throughout the length and breadth of India—rich man, poor man, Hindu and Mussulman, Christian and Parsee, etc., have all come together on one common platform to denounce the cowardly statesmen of England. I know the tactics of Whitehall. I have a very wide personal acquaintance not only with Whitehall, but with the men and Ministers of Whitehall. I have friends among them, I have enemies among them. I have dined with them and denounced them on platforms. They have denounced me. Their rule of India is complete. When I hear of that wonderful camouflage document known as "The White Paper" I think, what an irony of language that so black a document should be called a "White Paper." Whilst it seeks to consider, without any apparent injustice to Indians, its guardianship as beneficiaries of the natives of Africa, it strikes the death blow not to India, for it will not die, but to the Empire, that is built on iniquity. Believe me, I have read that White Paper very carefully, but I find that in every clause it seeks to whittle away rights of Indians. But for every inch of the Indians rights that is betrayed a whole acre of Imperial policy is betrayed. Do not be afraid of that White Paper. Do not be afraid of the rhetoric of the white people in their House of Commons, neither when they speak of the inequality of Indians, nor when they speak of the old civilization of India. They want us to strangle the new ideals of India. I do not believe their promises. Men and women of Kenya, how are you going to solve your own problem? You are the pioneers, you are the ambassadors, you are the soldiers of the new ideals. How are you with your new vision, your new outlook on life, your new experience, your new existence, in a century that you have helped to develop, how are you going to defend your rights? Do not say to me "We look to India to help us" India cannot help you, India must help herself first. She has herself been broken up for centuries by her own internal differences. She is weak. She has to consolidate her own affairs with her numerous castes and races and fight the enemy within her own gates. She can send you a living message, but ambassadors, soldiers, exiles and pioneers, you must work out your own destiny by dint of your own wisdom, the force of your own determination and unity of the Indian races which will make the Indian Nation indomitable. That is your own affair.

Take the White Paper, your communal franchise—do you want this? No. In this Colony you are not Hindus and Mussalmans wanting the protection of minorities. Our interests are different. You are an Indian Nation—an indivisible unit—you cannot be separated into watertight compartments. You must all be on terms of equality and that is the only course and that is the only course that a self-respecting nation can follow in one country. You do not want preferential treatment; you do not want protection, you do not care if on a common electoral role you do not get a single representative, but you do not want to be shut out from that test of equality; you do not want to shirk the battle for equal terms. Better not have a representative at all; better stand out, but do not accept a thing that will brand you once and for ever as inferiors of a race with whom you must live on terms of equality. Segregation! there is no power in this land that can dare to offer us this insult of segregation, if you one and all say, we will not have segregation. Reservation of the Highlands. I have never heard of anything more inept in statesmanship than this arrogant, cowardly and selfish attitude of the white man, who will not fight on equal terms with Indians and Africans against the elements. He cannot stand the climate at the lower altitudes. Look at those glad and bright eyed children of ours here, they can stand the climate, why should not the European who is so glib at asserting his morale, his officialdom, his intellect over us. Why is he not able to stand with you, dying generation after generation with malaria and disease in your own country; why can he not battle the climate with you. Why should he have preference? He has come he says to be the trustee of the black races—to be their custodians. We have heard of that trusteeship, we have heard about these custodians and their guardianship which they tell you about in this dark African Continent. We are here for the trusteeship of India—India—with its civilization, its tradition, with its millions and millions of men and women who have given their martyrs to the cause of modern civilization. They speak of the African native as if he were not even a human being, and they speak of the inferiority of the Indian for whom they must hold the guardianship, so profitable and lucrative, the land which they take away from India—an exile and outcast. But I say let India fight her own battle. You in this new country fight your own battles and win. The most pressing of your grievances, the most outrageous of your grievance are the twin questions of the reservation of the Highlands and the abominable and iniquitous Immigration Bill. The reservation of the Highlands in reality, in actual daily life, does not materially affect the Indian, who does care perhaps to live in the colder climate to which he is not accustomed; but it makes no difference: it is the principle of equality for which you are fighting. It may be that you do not wish to possess one little plot of land in the Highlands, but not one needle's point shall be denied to you because of racial discrimination and prejudice. You must buy land in the Highlands, and if you have not the money you must borrow it from your countrymen but at all cost, buy land and live side by side with the white settlers. That is the only effective means. I believe in resolute determination that finds in immediate action succour that is tangible and indisputable; but I do want a tangible and visible import of your united determination tha the principles of discrimination and racial prejudice shall not apply to the children of the soil.

Now in regard to the Immigration Ordinance, I do not know in what fashion, in what actual detail you will choose to combat this immigration question; but believe me, if you must shed the last drop of your blood in the vindication of your rights to free citizenship and to free ingress into this country, you must be prepared to shed that last drop of blood. I do not believe in physical force—many of you may not agree with me—but I do not believe in that invincible quality of moral courage and determination and the sacrifice of patience. I hate this so called patience of the Indian. You will be startled, but I repeat it, that dreadful, resigned, fatalistic patience that acquiesces in every wrong, is the ruin of the Asiatic races. You must be proud: you must have that pride that will not brook even one sentence or expression of the shadow of an insult to your manhood and your race. You must not brook for one single instant the ghost of a suggestion of inferiority, coming no matter from what source, whether it be in your trade, in any rank or profession of life. Friends, stand up like men; do not bend your heads but look with pride and defy the scowl that meets you wherever you go. I was heartbroken on the ship on which I travelled, in my comfortable quarters on the upper deck where I sat with English men and women, so civil, so polite to me, because they dare not be otherwise to people like me, when I went into the bowels of the ship, when I went into those subterranean dungeons—the revelation came upon me that desperate patience of the Asiatic that makes him an exile. Do you think that any single white man—no matter how poor—would have consented to travel in those dungeons, under the feet of the 1st and 2nd class passengers and those white women delicately born, but too poor to pay the big money required for their passages. There were men and women with little children, Goan Chinese, Indians herded like rats in the bowels of that ship—men and women who are pioneers of a new country, whose blood and sweat makes it possible for the white settler to live in comfort in his land.

I have not come to you to-day with any cut-and-dried policy but it might be that before the end of the Congress I and the local leaders will be able to collaborate in the production of a definite scheme. That scheme however, must not be regarded as my own but will rightly be credited to the local leaders.

The Indians of Africa were the true guardians of African interests and the future of the world lay with Africa. The Indians with one united voice must give answer to the Government. They must say that, although in natural history rivers do not flow backwards, they would make the river of the Government decision flow backwards. (Cheers.). The world to-day was looking for a new doctrine but, as always, it would be India who would send a new light into the universe. Let my hearers kill for ever the hatred that is being bred between man and man in this beautiful country by a magnanimous pardon of those who, instead of being their brothers, would make slaves of them. (Loud and prolonged applause.).

An interval followed after which Mrs. Naidu again addressed the audience and spoke this time in Hindustani.

Other speakers followed and the proceedings continued till 6-30. Mrs. Naidu receiving an ovation on leaving the Congress.

MRS. NAIDU'S CONCLUDING SPEECH.

In concluding the session, Mrs. Naidu said:—

You must not let that Immigration Bill be passed for a single moment. It is a measure introduced purely for the benefit of the white settlers and its motive is to oust the Indians. If the Cabinet consents to the Immigration Bill being passed, it will be the duty of the Indian leaders to charter ship upon ship and send immigrants week after week to flood the country, no matter at what cost; but on sea and on land we shall defy that Immigration Bill. We must not permit the freedom of the present generation to be sold to the white man's interests. When I came into Mombasa Bay my thoughts went back to our mother country from whence boat after boat of brave adventurous merchants came to your shores bringing precious gifts—gifts that bear the hall mark of civilization, bringing with them wheat and rice and those things that feed the body. They brought—those brave Hindoo Merchants—in their cargoes the gifts of civilization to this Continent, called the dark Continent; but in his wisdom the splendour of your future lies secure. Who brought civilization to Africa? It was your forefathers, your Gujarati speaking people, from the shores of the Bombay Presidency, from Goa, and all the little ports along the coast, came your fathers, not as immigrants to fill up forms, to be questioned and insulted; to be refused admission; but to be welcomed as benefactors and messengers of the people from whom they came. You are the people who have started the history and have made it possible for us to come here to-day.

As I have told you I have not come here to place before you, at least to-day, any programme for you to follow, but I beg you in the name of the dual inheritance that is yours from the old country and this new country, to be true to your trust. You are the true guardians of the Africans' interests. You are those who have helped, solaced and succoured that black man who to-morrow will be the citizen of the world. The future lies with Africans, but your part is not to betray them by betraying your rights. If your rights are betrayed to-day, what guarantee is there, in spite of all the pledges of Parliament, that the native's interests is secure from exploitation at their hands.

You must with one united voice give an answer to the Government and say though in natural history rivers don't flow backward, we shall make the rivers of your decision flow backwards. Though we are weak and poor, though you seek to put upon us a brand of inferiority and deprive us of those rights and privileges those responsibilities and duties, our heritage of unalienalbe right, do not believe for the single moment that whilst a single Indian is alive in India you will go unpunished and unchecked. Whatever programme you decide to follow, that programme must be carefully considered in all its details during the next two days, and at the end of the Session, with your assistance, it might be possible for me to guide you in forming some policy, not of my own, but merely as a voice of your determination it might be possible for me to be a messenger of your hearts. I come to-day from India. I come to hear the new problems that are biting into your hearts and making your blood run with fever, at the injustice of the white man. I can only say fight the good fight with that spiritual assistance that Mahatma has given us, not with the weapons of old civilization, those things have been scrapped with Western civilization and on the battlefields that are the graves of the soldiers in Europe. The world has been waiting for a new messenger, but in the hour of darkness it has been an Indian that has sent that message of light to the world. It was that little man, so fragile that you could crush him almost between the palm of your hand, but so great, so invincible, so enframed with a divinity that makes a God of man—"Mahatma" [illegible] to India the message of civilization through self sacrifice, but understand *self*—sacrifice—not the sacrifice of National self respect.

Kill injustice by your indomitable truth and kill for ever the hatred that is being bred between man and man in this beautiful country by your magnanimous pardon of those who, instead of being your brothers, would make slaves of you.

PREMIER'S SPEECH.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

LEAFIELD (Oxford) Feb. 13.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald made his declaration of policy when the House of Commons reassembled to-day. The House was crowded in all parts and many distinguished visitors were present including many members of the diplomatic body.

Dealing with the Foreign Affairs the Premier explained that he had taken up a dual position of the Premier and the Foreign Secretary in order that thereby he might add the weight of the combined offices to any policy that might be advised. He said that he had decided to recognise Russia without delay and had full approval of his colleagues in that policy. He wanted to settle all outstanding points between Russia and Britain. A preliminary step to the settlement was recognition. He intended to send to Moscow a complete statement of all outstanding difficulties so far as they were known at the Foreign Office. He proposed that an immediate revision should be made—in fact it had already been done—of all pledges made by the Soviet Government regarding the debts and so forth and the Soviet Government had agreed to appoint Russian members to an Anglo-Russian Commission to which would be referred all details regarding debts and such other questions from the catalogue of outstanding points which would be dealt with by an agreement between the representatives of Russia and ourselves. Before the week was out he hoped Rakovsky would be on his way to Moscow to get final instructions from his Government regarding the opening of negotiations. The "sooner", continued the Premier, "we close the volume of our Russian transactions the better and I propose to close it as soon as possible and to open a new one upon pages of which I hope more amicable messages and stories will be written."

RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald then turned to the question of the British relations with France and outstanding questions between the two countries. He said that he could not make a full statement to-day about those things much as he regretted it but he added "I am very happy to say that unless something very unforeseen happens and I do not think it will, I hope that a complete agreement will be reached regarding the Palatinate within the next few days. I take this first opportunity of paying my tribute to the instant and hearty co-operation of M. Poincare in response to the approaches which I made on these subjects. My first task was to create a healier atmosphere between France and Great Britain. Our diplomacy must be objective, perfectly straight, absolutely frank, quite considerate, and only seeking a similar response on the part of the other side. France has nothing to fear from any policy which we may pursue." Britain might not be able, continued the Premier, to agree with everything which France did. Britain did not expect France to follow all the British desires but nothing ought to arise between the two countries and he was sure nothing would arise between them which goodwill and honest dealing would not set-

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald thought that the policy of reconciliation were pursued the spirit in which it had been begun rance and Great Britain before the year ended should be whole-hearted co-operaters ith other nations of Europe in establishg conditions of European settlement. He could however do nothing until he got reorts from the sub-commission on the Repaations which remained the first bar to the general settlement. As soon as those committees had reported their decisions he thought the time would have come for a complete resurvey of all our problems, debts and everything else with the intention of taking them in hand and clearing them up by an agreement.

AGREEMENT ON ARMAMENTS.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald added that the final aim of the Foreign Secretary must be reach an agreement on armaments. That would be the great test of a successful policy. He had that at the back of his ind. He was going to use all energy to increase the representative character and authority of the League of Nations. We hoped that the League of Nations might be used more and more as an International Court for the settlement of questions which the two nations themselves found impossible to settle directly. Germany must come in and he hoped that Russia would also come in. The Government were working primarily at the European problem, but he felt sure that when America knew that this problem was being worked out from a new viewpoint with enthusiasm and idealism she would be perfectly willing to take her share in the work.

DOMESTIC QUESTIONS.

The rest of the Premier's speech dealt with domestic questions. In regard to housing, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said that the shortage of labour in the building trade was a very difficult problem. The increase of labour met with legitimate objections by Trade Unions which the Government proposed to overcome by giving the building trade the guarantee of continuous work for a certain number of years. The spirit of the Conference which was recently held between the Ministers, building employers, and the building workers had been admirable and he had the greatest confidence that the question of labour would shortly be successfully solved.

In regard to unemployment, the Premier said that the Government would concentrate first not on relief work but on trade restoration. The Government proposed to develop the Trade Facilities Act and extend the period of operation of the Export Credits Scheme. One of the great problems was the financial position of the country and he contemplated setting up of an authoritative Committee to survey this question completely and scientifically.

The Premier briefly outlined proposals for stimulating agriculture which included the support either by a loan or a guarantee of co-operative enterprises controlled by the Agricultural Committees. These would deal with agricultural produce, buying of raw material and implements, and supplying of markets. The resolution of the Imperial Economic Conference would be submitted by the Government to the House. The Government would indicate its views upon the resolutions, place at the disposal of the House all information thereon which the Government possesses and leave responsibility of decisions to the members.

Referring to the unique position of the Labour Government in that it is a minority Mr. Ramsay MacDonald declared that the Government would only leave office on a direct vote of no-confidence moved by responsible leaders of either party and adopted by the House.—(B. O. W.)

BIGGEST SALVAGE FEAT.

GERMAN WARSHIPS IN SCAPA FLOW.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

A Queensboro firm has signed a contract with the Admiralty for the Salvage of German warships scuttled in Scapa Flow. This will be the biggest salvage feat ever attempted. Operations begin towards the end of March.—Reuter.

STEAMER CARGO ON FIRE.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Singapore.—The steamer "Talama" from Kobe bound for Calcutta arrived here with the Cargo in number three hold on fire which is still burning.—Reuter.

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Rome.—The Soviet has approved of the appointment of Count Manzoni as Italian ambassador to Moscow. Manzoni departs immediately.—Reuter.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The Board of Trade returns for January show that imports amounted to £ 101,250,000 and exports £ 64,235,000; being a decrease of £ 7,931,000 and an increase of £ 119,000,000 respectively compared with December.—Reuter.

THE "CLAN MONROE."

It is reported from Suez that the steamer "Clan Monroe" has got off.—Reuter.

CAHIR REARRESTED.

LONDON, February 13.

Mr. Cahir Healy, who was recently released was rearrested to-day at Enniskillen which is within the area he is prohibited from entering.—Reuter.

DOCKERS' STRIKE.

A MORE HOPEFUL SPIRIT.

LONDON, February 13.

While the Conference of Minister of Labour and representatives of the dockers and employers adjourned late this evening without reaching a definite conclusion, a much more hopeful spirit prevails. It is understood that the dockers will be offered an immediate increase of a shilling a day and a further shilling later.—Reuter.

A Famous Family Medicine

GOOD HEALTH, no doubt, is often a heritage, but it is just as often a matter of cultivation.

Many healthy families have not been endowed with exceptionally strong constitutions and the fact that their members keep remarkably free from disease and live to a good old age is largely due to the sensible way in which they attend to questions of health.

They keep their digestive organs in good order. Any sign of stomach trouble or constipation is immediately dealt with by means of the World's Family Medicine.

Keep a box of Beecham's Pills in the house and make use of them whenever your health or that of any member of the family needs attention.

Beecham's Pills

Sold everywhere in boxes, at As. 8, As. 12 and Rs. 2 each.

SPANISH SITUATION.

DISSENSIONS IN DIRECTORY DENIED

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The Spanish embassy here has issued a statement denying the reports of dissensions in the Spanish Directory which declares that it is working more smoothly and is daily contemplating imporant democratic reforms. The value of all public securities is rising and the recent issue of treasury bonds has been oversubscribed. No Spaniard at present considers a change of Government even remotely possible.—Reuter.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Supplemantary estimates for £8,659,000 sterling for the year ending March 21st is issued making a total of 13,078,000 sterling which includes £ 2,958,000 for the Ministry of Agriculture owing to the foot-and-mouth disease, £ 3,606,000 for Colonial service including £ 3,500,000 grant-in-aid to Kenya and Uganda for railway improvement in connection with the development of cotton-growing, £ 118,000 for the British Empire Exhibition, £ 730,000 for unemployment relief and £ 943,000 for North Ireland grants-in-aid.—Reuter.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The King visited the British Empire Exhibition to-day. His Majesty inspected the Indian pavilion and was greatly interested in the work of Indian artists decorating the pavilion with whom he had animated conversation for a considerable time. The king also examined large number of designs from India.—Reuter.

INDIA'S CULTURAL FUTURE.

LORD RONALDSHAY ON EAST AND WEST.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Lord Ronaldshay speaking at a meeting of the Indian Students' Union to-day said that India was at the cross roads regarding her culture and spiritual outlook. India had to determine the extent to which her contact with the west was to influence her future development. If she followed exclusively the western road she would cut herself off from her own racial genius and become mere a mimic and mummer without a soul.

The other road would lead to stagnation and decay. The great task of statesmanship was so to mould the Indian education as to hold the scales between these two opposing influences. This depended on cooperation of the two great races living in India, anything done to shape the future of the Indian people must be done in the spirit of those who endeavoured to weave into the pattern of the Eastern loom some threads and spindles of the west which would enrich it without altering its pattern.—Reuter.

BRITISH MILL INDUSTRY.

PROPOSAL FOR PART WORKING.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

A special meeting of the Federation of the master cotton spinners of Manchester has recommended that a ballot be taken on the proposal to stop mills on Monday, Tuesdays and Saturdays every week.

CABLE ITEM.

Mr. Rosenbloom, Republican, has introduced a Bill in the Lower House proposing a tariff of twenty-five cents on a barrel of fuel oil, and thirty-five cents on a barrel of crude oil.—Reuter.

AUCTION SALE OF RACE HORSES.

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY will sell at the Racecourse, Bombay, on SATURDAY Morning, February, 16th, at 8 a.m., twenty-six racehorses.

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AVAILABLE AT TARAPOREWALA, 190, HORNBY ROAD.
YOU ARE SURE TO RECOUP YOUR LOSS.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The following matches were played in the Scottish League to-day:—

St. Mirren two, Partick one.

Rangers two, Queen's Park nil.

SCOTTISH CUP REPLAY.

In the Scottish Cup replay.—Hibernians beat Alloa by 5 goals to nil.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Shanghai.—The Chinese Olympic Committee announces that China will send competitors to the Paris Olympiad.

China has challenged for the Davis (Lawn Tennis) cup.

DAY MURDER.

REFERENCE IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, February 12.

In the Commons replying to Mr. Wardlaw Milne, Mr. Richards said that the assassin of Mr. Day of Calcutta belonged to secret revolutionary society but there was no reason to suppose that the non-co-operation party, despite its racial views, inspired crimes of violence as a system of its Party. He emphasised that whenever Government had reason to suppose that peace was likely to be broken owing to political agitation, action had been taken under the provisions of the law appropriate to the circumstances.—Reuter.

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MURAL PAINTINGS FOR DELHI.

MR. SETHNA'S PLEA FOR INDIAN ARTISTS

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze Sethna, speaking on Monday in the Council of State on his resolution which runs thus: "This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that if and when the work of mural paintings in the buildings at Raisina including the Government House and the Secretariat, is taken in hand the same be entrusted to Indian artists and preferably to the Bombay School of Arts", said:—

New Delhi is being built at a cost of several crores of rupees. In the scheme of decorations in the Government House and the Secretariat I understand there are also to be mural paintings and the recommendation I make in my resolution is that such work be entrusted to the Bombay School of Arts. I do so with the conviction that the Bombay School of Arts produces the most excellent work of this kind and even better than what may be expected from European artists. This statement may appear an exaggeration to some Honourable members and particularly to European members of this House but the testimony of European experts themselves will convince them that so far as mural paintings are concerned the Bombay School of Art unquestionably takes the lead. Sir John Marshall who must be regarded as an authority on the subject by the Government themselves, in a paper which he read before the Royal Society of Arts in London only 3 or 4 months ago says:—

"From start to finish this decorative quality, this sense for rhythmic, flowing ornament and particularly for floral ornament, is the special prerogative of the Indian artist. It is his birthright. You will find it inherent in every phase and in every period of Indian art, whether it be in these early sculptures of the Buddhists, in the mediaeval paintings of Ajanta, in the elaborate architecture of the Hindus and Jains, or in the fairy-like structures of the Mughals. And seeing to what a high pitch this sense for the decorative had been developed in the earliest monuments that have survived to us, we can hardly doubt that it had come down from an immemorial antiquity."

Dr. F. M. Thomas of the India Society, Sir Francis Oppenheimer and others who have seen mural paintings done by the Bombay School of Arts and who can speak with authority on the subject have all acclaimed it as work of the highest order. Mr. M. A. Hydari the Finance Minister of Hyderabad in which State are the world famed mural paintings in the Ajanta Caves looks upon the Bombay School as "the lineal descendant of the great National Art School of Ajanta." I recognise that for every man we put up who will conscientiously praise the work of the Bombay School of Art in mural painting it is easy enough for those who hold the contrary view or are interested in getting the work done by other than Indian artists to put up others to decry their work. The indisputable point is, a point which needs must appeal to this House, that the Bombay Art School which has done astonishingly well, has by virtue of its existence and even without the fact of its fine record in mural painting, the right to its chance at Delhi and Government must see to it that it does get this chance. The patronage of art must not come from Government themselves and particularly in a deserving case like this which if they do it will follow that the public wh can afford it will imitate the example of Government and the art of mural painting will receive greater encouragement. This has already been done to some extent on the Bombay side.

BOMBAY SCHOOL'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

The classes of mural painting in the Bombay School were opened only a few years ago and they have advanced with great rapidity from one success to another and it has shown a vitality that would have been impossible except in a country of natural artists. The introduction in this school of something akin to the facilities of instruction enjoyed by the Art Schools of Europe has already produced results that would do credit to any Art School anywhere. Yet more rapid would be their advance if they were given work in the public buildings at New Delhi which would be an advertisement to them all the world over and which they merit. It is no use training artists unless you can find a field for their labours. The Government of Bombay appreciate the value of the work and the mural paintings done in the Government House at Bombay are applauded by all who have seen them and by those who are in a position to express an authoritative opinion on them provided of course they are impartial judges. If the Cartoons and Mural paintings in the School of Art itself, in Government House and elsewhere in Bombay show the skill of "prentice hands" of these young art students what greater success may we not reasonably expect if the school were permitted to essay a larger task at Delhi under the able leadership of its principal Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon and for which it is perfectly competent. What I put forward therefore is quite a reasonable and legitimate claim. It is precisely what is being now accorded to the London Art Schools, that is the right of a School of Art to participate in such decorations as a School of Art working under its own masters.

And yet we understand the claims of the Bombay School to be given a chance at Delhi are seriously opposed by eminent Academicians, although the Royal Academy of London itself and the Heads of other British Art Schools are urging on their own students to decorate the walls of public buildings in London on a large scale. It is believed that the suggestion is to get the work done at new Delhi by English artists or even by Italian decorators which means the elimination of India from the field of artistic support. It may be suggested that the students from the Bombay School may be made to work as assistants to the artists who may be brought out from Europe. This too we ought strongly to oppose as such an idea would be ruinous in its results as it would only make copyists of our Indian artists whereas they have displayed distinct originality in this particular art as also great proficiency.

BRITISH MURAL PAINTING.

As to mural paintings in India by Europeans we have specimens at the Victoria Memorial Hall in Calcutta. We do not desire to see that style of work perpetuated by Indians. They may not be inferior to the work done by the Bombay School of Art but they are not mural decorations at all as the phrase is understood in India and by Indian artists but merely easel pictures fastened on to the wall. They are essentially un-Indian and not at all what we want to see here. Sir John Marshall has officially stated a very unfavourable opinion of them and I personally think that to every nine out of ten Indians who see them they make no appeal whatever for they are very feeble works of art. British mural painting is still in a stage of experimentation. Indian mural painting had hardened into a received tradition as the earliest panels of Ajanta testify nearly two thousand years ago. The Indian point of view in decorative art which is quite unique is entitled to the respect due to age at least. Within its own bountiful conventions it is capable of unlimited expansion. If there is one department of national enterprise in which India is justified in refusing to be instructed by any other country whatsoever it is in the domain of decorative art of which in the opinion of experts she stands sole and unrivalled mistress.

A VITAL QUESTION.

If any Honourable member thinks that the question of the decoration of New Delhi belongs to that class of special subjects that scarcely need come within the scope and province of this House and that it may be dealt with by experts outside of it and perhaps outside of this country, I personally strongly dissent from such a view. The art of a country is its immortal part, and problems touching the art of India, touch also the soul of India and are correspondingly vital to Indians. The question that has been raised in Bombay must be answered here and cannot be referred to the architects of New Delhi for its solution, without a delegation of duty which the country will regard as a derogation from duty on the part of this House. Nor is this question one which we as laymen must beware of approaching. It is not necessary to be a practising architect in order to give an opinion on this question. We need not therefore be unduly moved by the criticism of the work of the Bombay School of Art or the strong opposition to its wishes on the part of Sir Edwin Lutyens R.A. the architect of New Delhi.

In the work of that school, the soundest judges have recognised sterling promise which is ready to be ripened by the sun of opportunity. In that word, you have the crux of the problem of Indian art to-day. Indian artists are extremely poor, and cannot afford to miss any opportunity least of all one of such magnitude as Delhi offers. They are not very articulate in their demands. Artists all the world over rarely are. But in Bombay they are asking through the Schiol of Art with no uncertain voice for a share of the opportunities provided at such heavy cost to the country by the extensive walls of the New Capital. And that the production of the School of Art has fully kept pace with its aspirations no one conversant with the artistic currents of Western India can doubt. No other Art Schools of India have specialised in Higher Art Training. In the Mayo School of Arts and Crafts, Lahore, there are still no painting classes—nor anything worth mentioning in Madras, Lucknow, or I am afraid we must add Calcutta. The curriculum at the Bombay School of Art now conforms to the courses of the Royal Academy Schools of London. Students draw and paint not from copies but from the living model and the work they have done for the Bombay Room of the British Empire Exhibition shows what excellent results they can achieve and what a magnificent revival of Indian painting will follow this act of official patronage.

"GIVE THEM ENCOURAGEMENT."

At the annual prize distribution of the Bombay School of Art on 1st December last the then Governor of Bombay Sir George Lloyd said as follows:—

"Last year at your annual prize gathering, I appealed most urgently to the Indian public to provide that opportunity for the sake of their own national art and I expressed my strong opinion that in the decoration of New Delhi lay the immediate opportunity, which should not, indeed could not justly, be denied to the students of the oldest Art School in India. That opinion of mine has remained unchanged and to-day it is infinitely strengthened by my inspection of the admirable work that has been prepared for the British Empire Exhibition. I do not believe that further proof can be required of the School's capacity for artistic production, and I congratulate the staff and the students most heartily upon the success they have achieved."

All those who like Sir George Lloyd have seen the work of the Bombay School of Art which is to be exhibited at the British Empire Exhibition cannot but consider it as reflecting the highest credit on the School. That work will be seen by hundreds of thousands perhaps millions at Wembley Park during this year and I have no doubt it will be pronounced as work of the very highest order. In view of the genuine revival of Indian painting that is going on in Bombay I feel that this resolution represents the least that can be done by this Council towards reassuring the hard-pressed School of Art in its fight for the recognition of Indian Art as a living factor, and of Indian Artists as Artists. The gift of patronage to art brings to the giver a thousand-fold return, as the history of our own country and of other countries has abundantly proved. This House has at least that gift, the gift of its official encouragement in its power to bestow and its bestowal by means of this resolution will signify something more than an empty expression of opinion. Besides bringing immediate hope to the Indian student for Art, the act will mark a return to the Faith that our forbears had in their own art. Give them but Faith and opportunity and our Artists may be trusted speedily to work out their own salvation and in doing so to raise our country immeasurably in self-respect and in the respect of mankind.

"AN URGENT NATIONAL NEED."

That the mural paintings in contemplation for the decoration of New Delhi shall be as Indian as possible and that the Art School Bombay should be granted the right to be allowed to paint these, are postulates that belong or ought to belong to the category of foregone conclusions. Yet Sir, there is a real and a genuine and an urgent national need for this House to adopt this resolution and it falls to my duty to-day to indicate the reality of the need, the genuineness of the Bombay School's supplication and the urgency of the case.

GHAZI MUSTAFA KAMAL PASHA HIGH SCHOOL.

HOMAGE TO TURKISH DELEGATION.

The Ag. Principal of the Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha High School writes under date February 12th:—

Last evening all the teachers and pupils of the Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha High School started at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in procession from Sultan Mansion, Dongri, in order to pay their heartfelt and sincere greetings to the members of "The Anjuman Hilale Ahmar" at present put up in the Muslim Byculla Club. We reached the spot at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Bidri Bey was present. We waited there eagerly to pay our respects to others till 7-30 p.m. when all of them came. All the teachers and pupils shook hands with them and spoke to them a few kind words which cheered them much.

Moulana Rasikh Affindi expressed thanks to us for having taken the trouble of going over to them and prayed that Almighty Allah will lead all the Muslim and Hindu brethren on the road to prosperity in this world as well as in the other world. His speech was in Arabic which was translated into Persian by Moulana Tawfik Pasha. He asked us why the strength of the School had gone down. We said that it was, unfortunately for us, due to the incarceration of our leaders. He felt very sorry for this and hoped that it would improve soon by leaps and bounds.

We then requested them to convey our cordial and humble greetings to the Greatest hero of the Present Age Ghazi Mustafa Kamal Pasha, and prayers for his welfare, prosperity and innumerable successes. He promised to convey our message throughout the length and breadth of the Turkish Empire.

The above function began with the garlanding of all the members of the Turkish Deputation by a young boy and the presentation of fruits. They were so much pleased with us that they gave ten rupees for the distribution of sweets among the boys.

ENTERTAINMENT DUTY ACT.

A Bombay Government Press communique says:—

The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue under section 7 of the Bombay Entertainments Duty Act, 1923 (Bom. I of 1923), is published as required by sub-section (3) of the said section for the information of persons liekly to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor in Council on or after the 20th day of March 1924.

Any objection or suggestion which may be sent to the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, by any person with respect to the draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Governor in Council.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Bombay Entertainments Duty Act, 1923 (Bom. I of 1923), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 7366, dated the 13th July 1923, the Governor in Council is pleased to amend the rules for securing the payment of the entertainments duty published in Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 4345-E.-III, dated the 25th January 1923, as follows, namely:—

For rule 18 of the said rules, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Complimentary tickets.—Every proprietor of an entertainment shall, when more than ten per cent. of the tickets for any class of seats for an entertainment are issued as complimentary tickets, submit to the prescribed officer within ten days from the date of performance of the entertainment, a return of such tickets in Form E giving reasons for issuing the same. Such return shall be exclusive of the number of complimentary tickets claimed under any lease for the time being in force in respect of the place where the entertainment is held.

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AN APPEAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope the Bombay Public are well aware that the Bombay Branch of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India has been carrying on silently the work of elevating in all respects moral, mental and physical, the people of the Depressed Classes and for this purpose the Branch is at present conducting eight institutions in Bombay. These include a Hostel, a Technical School and Primary and Anglo Vernacular schools. The annual expenditure over all these institutions is close upon Rs. 15,000. More than five hundred pupils are every year taught in these institutions. Our work has been appreciated by some of the rich and benevolent persons in and out of Bombay, with whose sympathy and help we have been able for the last sixteen years to carry on our work with zeal and devotion, in spite of the innumerable and perplexing hindrances, both social and monetary which we had to encounter in our way. But now the Branch is in great financial difficulty and it has now become well nigh impossible to carry on the work with the same zeal.

Now that Mahatma GANDHIJI has been released and all are celebrating the even with great rejoicings, may I make this earnest appeal to the generous public of Bombay and hope that the satisfaction felt by all at this great event might better be expressed by helping the Branch by making liberal donations to enable it to extend still more its most useful and benevolent work in all possible directions—social, economic, and spiritual, of the neglected submerged classes in the name of humanity and God, than by burning lights, lighting bonfires.

Nothing would please MAHATMAJI more than to see the bane of untouchability removed. I hear that some merchants have offered and some are offering large donations to commemorate this event. May it please them to give sympathatic hearing to this earnest appeal! All donations will be thankfully accepted by the treasurer (Mr. G. B. Trivedi, 201 Hornby Road) and the Superintendent of the Branch.—Yours etc.

S. S. KARNIK.

Superintendent, D.C.M., Society of Indi
Bombay Branch.

Parel, Feb. 13.

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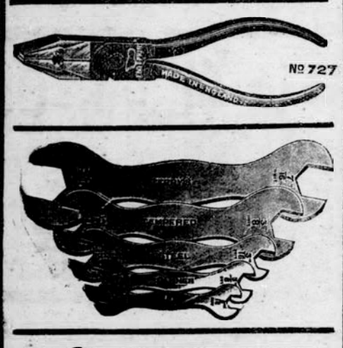

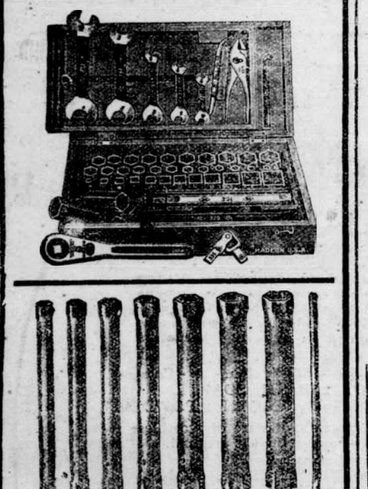

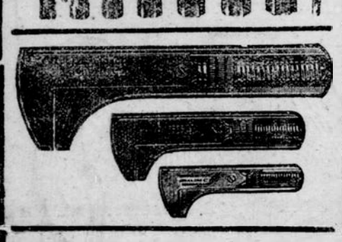

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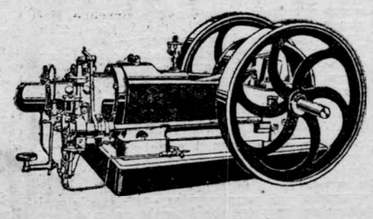

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